



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-233
Monday
5 December 1988

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

Takeshita Meets With U.S. Lawmakers

OW0512122885 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT
5 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told U.S. lawmakers and former U.S. Ambassador to Japan James Hodgson on Monday that he hopes to resolve bilateral issues by working together with the new government of George Bush, Foreign Ministry officials said.

U.S. Congressman Norman Shumway and Hodgson, who served as ambassador in 1974-77, paid a 25-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at the latter's official residence after attending the funeral of former Prime Minister Takeo Miki.

Shumway told Takeshita that U.S.-Japan relations are one of the most important of bilateral ties and that although there is an unfavorable atmosphere toward Japan in Congress, Capitol Hill nonetheless has confidence in Takeshita.

Takeshita said he hopes to visit the United States at an appropriate opportunity and that it will take time to fix a schedule for the visit because tax reform bills are in a final phase in the Diet.

In a separate meeting with Takeshita, U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski, a Republican from Alaska, called for Japan's cooperation in developing natural gas in Alaska and preserving salmon in the North Pacific.

The prime minister said it is necessary for private sectors to study the project and that he will convey Murkowski's request to the Fisheries Agency.

Uno on Prospects for Summit With U.S.

OW0212235688 Tokyo KYODO in English 2307 GMT
2 Dec 88

[Text] Washington, Dec. 2 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President-Elect George Bush hope for an early summit meeting on bilateral and global issues, Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said here Friday.

Winding up his first official visit to the U.S., Uno said that the two countries share many common goals at the midterm review of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks which begin in Montreal from Monday despite their differences over Japan's rice policy.

The foreign minister said at a news conference, "The emphasis President (Ronald) Reagan has placed on Japan and the Asia-Pacific region in the last eight years has contributed to the good relationship between the two countries today."

Uno said he is hopeful that Bush will build on the Reagan policy toward Japan and the Asia-Pacific region after his inauguration as the 41st U.S. president on January 20.

Bush told Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga after attending the White House meeting Thursday between Reagan and Uno that he is looking forward to talks with Takeshita at a early date.

Bush conveyed the message to Matsunaga after Uno said Prime Minister Takeshita is anticipating a meeting with Bush "at the earliest possible date."

The foreign minister declined to say when a Japan-U.S. summit will materialize.

Before his departure for Montreal, Uno attended a breakfast meeting hosted by House of Representatives Majority Leader Thomas Foley, a Washington Democrat, and conferred with Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.

Uno told Foley and five other house members at the breakfast meeting that measures should be taken to stem the dollar's slide against the Japanese yen, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official said Reps. Stephen Solarz, a New York Democrat, and Henry Hyde, an Illinois Republican, called on Japan to step up its defense spending as part of the burden-sharing with the U.S.

The House members asked Uno if it is possible for Japan to allocate "3 percent" of its gross national product (GNP) to defense, as compared to the current spending level of just above 1 percent, according to the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Uno responded that Japan will make nonmilitary contributions, citing the sensitivity of Japan's Asian neighbors to its defense buildup, the Japanese official said.

Also present at the breakfast meeting were Reps. Dick Cheney, the new House Republican leader from Wyoming, and Leon Panetta, the next chairman of the Budget Committee.

Foley told Uno that the Democratic-controlled House would get along well with Bush, the Japanese official said.

In a separate and brief meeting, House Speaker Jim Wright of Texas asked the visiting foreign minister about Japan's saving trends and the ways Japanese use their savings to purchase homes.

At the press conference at his hotel, Uno reiterated Japan's long-standing policy that the nation's costly rice program will be tabled as part of the multilateral trade negotiations on global farm reform rather than bilaterally with its trading partners.

Uno Stresses 'Food Security' in Montreal

OW0512014988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT
5 Dec 88

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Montreal, Canada, Dec. 4 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno stressed the importance of ensuring the "security" of basic foodstuffs—such as rice in the case of Japan—in a meeting here Sunday on the eve of a multilateral trade conference.

Uno made the comments in a discussion on the need for new world trade rules with Switzerland's Vice President and Economics Minister Jean-Pascal Delamuraz.

Delamuraz told Uno that Switzerland also seeks some form of protection for its agriculture due to a low level of food self-sufficiency, officials said.

The dialogue on food security came as delegates to a midterm review of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks met informally in preparation for the four-day parley beginning Monday.

Ministers from 96 member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and their counterparts from observer countries will review progress made in the past two years of Uruguay round negotiations at Montreal's Palais des Congres.

Arthur Dunkel, the GATT director general, acknowledged at a news conference that trade in agriculture is one of the "hardcore" issues which have caused rifts among the world's leading economic powers including the U.S., Japan and the 12-nation European Community and between developed and developing nations.

Some delegates expressed fears that a U.S.-EC row over farm trade reform is endangering the four-year new GATT round, launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay in September 1986 as a follow-up to the Tokyo round of 1973-79.

Uno will be the third speaker at a meeting of the trade negotiations committee after representatives of Morocco and Pakistan, which will be preceded by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's welcoming remarks.

Uno is expected in his speech to underscore the Uruguay Round's importance by calling for an expansion of trade in services, establishing rules for the protection of intellectual property, opposing protectionism and promotion of structural adjustments in both industrialized and developing nations.

The foreign minister is also expected to touch on agriculture, but without mentioning specific commodities like rice.

Japan's near-total ban on rice imports has been the target of two U.S. rice industry petitions but U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter rejected both petitions while asking Japan to fully commit itself to global farm reform under GATT-monitored multilateral talks.

Richardo Zerbino, Uruguay's economy and finance minister, who chairs the trade negotiations committee, told Uno that ministers should send the "right signal" to promote GATT talks notably on agriculture, tropical products, services and textiles, a Japanese official said.

Uno was told by Dunkel in a separate meeting that the GATT member countries have to cross "high hurdles" to reach a consensus on agriculture and intellectual property, a Japanese diplomat said.

The diplomat quoted the GATT chief as telling Uno that differences of opinion over intellectual property were complicated, while differing views over agriculture were more straightforward, alluding to the U.S.-EC dispute.

The U.S. has insisted that all GATT member countries should agree on long-term farm trade reform with flexible timetables.

But EC officials said that while the 12-nation trading bloc is ready to consider overhauling its common agricultural policy it has no intention of dismantling it.

Japanese officials said the U.S. use of waivers and the EC's surcharges were discussed in the course of the Uno-Delamuraz meeting.

Sources said a group of developed and developing nations were meeting Sunday night to discuss a "package" covering tropical products, which the U.S. has tied to progress in farm reform talks under GATT.

Chinese Foreign Minister Stops Over in Tokyo

OW0412063388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT
4 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 4 KYODO—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived at Tokyo International Airport at Narita on Sunday for a brief stopover en route home from three days of talks with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow.

Qian, who visited Japan for the first time as foreign minister, was greeted at the airport by Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya.

At the airport, Qian was to brief Japanese officials on the outcome of the Sino-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting before leaving for Beijing Sunday evening.

The Qian-Shevardnadze meeting focused on a summit meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, which is expected to be held in Beijing in the first half of next year.

Plan To Boost Farmers' Competitiveness

OW0512120388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT
5 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO—Japan will initiate a five-year plan to boost the competitiveness of domestic farmers through development of new production techniques in anticipation of agricultural import liberalization, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Monday.

National and public research organizations will cooperate with private enterprises to promote demand for eight farm items, including beef, citrus and pineapples, by devising practical techniques to add value and reduce costs.

The plan, which is to begin next year, is expected to be funded at 275 million yen budget in its initial year.

Mongolia

Batmonh Addresses Politburo Meeting

OW0312042988 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] The Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee had organized a candid and businesslike exchange of views on the position paper on improving the organization and the ideological work of the party, which will be submitted to the next plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee slated for this December.

Members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission, and other responsible party and state workers have participated in this (?conversation). Numerous proposals were advanced during this discussion.

Addressing the meeting, General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Jambyn Batmonh reported on the course of the renewal and reconstruction processes in the country.

Reportage on People's Great Hural Session

Premier Sodnom Reports on Glasnost

OW0412105888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 88

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom, presenting a report on [word indistinct] glasnost, underlined that their endorsement would impart legal bases to the economic reform under way in the country. It would expand the autonomy of enterprises in planning production,

establishing direct contacts between suppliers and consumers, and help more effectively and rightly utilize Mongolia's natural resources, underlined the prime minister, addressing the parliamentary session.

Darhan Official on Economic Renewal

OW0212150488 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Eleventh Convocation of the Great People's Hural—parliament of Mongolia—has been held. It was held at the time when the entire nation discusses the position paper of the party Central Committee on new tasks on improving the party's ideological and organizational work. In this connection, this is what Bold, first secretary of the Darhan City Party Committee, said to our correspondent:

[Begin Bold recording in Mongolian fading into English translation] In the present conditions of economic renewal in the country, industrial and business enterprises and work collectives are not only working to raise economic (?performance), augment economic efficiency, and increase the variety of products, but also try to raise the quality of the end products to fully meet the requirements of the population in the national-economic branches. Recently, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee submitted for nationwide discussion a provision paper on future tasks on improving the party's ideological and organizational work. The inhabitants of Darhan received this important document with great enthusiasm and have set to analyze it from all angles and aspects. Our people, Communists, and activists of state bodies, have concrete proposals and conclusions vis-a-vis this position paper. It must be noted that there are quite many problems which [words indistinct] in the future. Many constructive proposals and suggestions are being made which are designed at realizing the party's economic renewal policy and implementing the party's tasks on bettering the welfare of the population.

With a view of contributing our share, the inhabitants of Darhan strive to make concrete and realistic proposals, too. The regular parliamentary session has considered and approves a draft economic and social development plan and state budget for 1989. Moreover, the deputies of the Great People's Hural seriously considered the new law on state enterprises and the law on the [word indistinct] and their endorsement would be another important move towards implementing the tasks of the party's economic renewal. The state budget and the developing plan for 1989, endorsed by the parliamentary session, are vitally important. This is because they outline the basic task in the fourth decisive year of the ongoing 5-year period and, moreover, in the present conditions when the new economic mechanism—an important component of the economic renewal—is being introduced. The 1989 plans have been elaborated by work collectives themselves. And so the successive realization of the plans, elaborated by the work collectives, engineers, technicians, and workers of industrial

and economic enterprises, must become a matter of their honor. We, the inhabitants of Darhan, perceive these documents in this sense and we will work to implement the plan tasks of 1989 with impressive labor achievements, by raising the work efficiency of the primary party organizations and through the active assistance and participation of Communists, party activists, and the entire working people. [end recording]

Session Adopts 1989 Budget

OW0312052588 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 29 Nov 88

[Text] The regular session of the Great People's Hural—parliament of Mongolia—has ended in Ulaanbaatar. It considered and endorsed the economic and social development plan and the state budget of Mongolia for 1989.

The plan envisages an increase in the national income by 370 million tugriks as against the current year [word indistinct] industrial production also to improve by 7.4 percent and the (?rural) output by 2.7 percent. [sentence as heard]

It is planned to substantially improve the supply of food stock to the population. More dwelling houses, schools, and preschool children institutions are planned to be built.

More than 70 ecological measures, including the [words indistinct] in northwest Mongolia are planned. The state budget for 1989 is planned to be carried out without deficit.

The session also adopted laws on state enterprises and the [words indistinct] which were discussed nationwide before they were submitted to the parliamentary session.

Negative Results for Nationwide AIDS Testing

OW0312045688 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] So far, AIDS virus carriers have not been registered in Mongolia, writes in the daily UNEN Deputy Health Minister Nyamdabaa. [sentence as heard]

Extensive propaganda work had been conducted in many towns and provinces in collaboration with the experts of the World Health Organization. Since August last year about 16,000 people have been checked and about 10,000 people have undergone clinical tests but no one has been found either in the risk group or with AIDS virus.

In this activity, the Mongolian Health Ministry is guided by the documents worked out by the World Health Organization. Thanks to the preventive measures and factual [as heard] actions of homosexuals and drug addicts in the country, Mongolia hopes to (?minimize) the possible losses in the possible struggle against AIDS, underlines the minister.

News Agency Observer on PRC Border Treaty

OW0212015388 ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] The treaty between Mongolia and China on border regime and procedure of solving frontier problems signed recently in Beijing is a new move in improving bilateral relations, writes a Mongolian news agency observer. He noted that the two states (?which have had) border problems (?introduced) a document which corresponds to mutual interests. This document is a concrete display of the strivings of the two countries to meet half way in bilateral interests and to contribute to overall improvement of Mongolian-Chinese relations, underlines the observer.

Deng Xiaoping Cited on Improved Soviet Ties

OW0312144888 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] An important additional factor in spheres of developing Soviet-Sino relations is that the two great nations are now going along the road of transformation and reform, said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, while meeting him in the Kremlin on Friday.

Meanwhile, Chairman of the Central Military Council of the People's Republic of China Deng Xiaoping, meeting the Japanese international trade delegation in Beijing, said that there is no reason why China and the Soviet Union should not improve their relations. He said: These relations will be not like they were in the 60's and must be based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese leader underlined that the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations will not effect the development of China's friendly ties with other countries.

Shevardnadze-Qian Qichen Talks Begin in Moscow

OW0212132488 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Talks between Soviet and Chinese Foreign Ministers Eduard Shevardnadze and Qian Qichen have started in Moscow. This visit of the Chinese foreign minister to the Soviet Union signifies the beginning of the new stage in Soviet-Sino relations and the political dialogue between the two countries is notable today for its constructive and frank nature, covering a wide range of questions, the two ministers said.

The sides have confronted their intentions to promote the solution (?by the external) efforts (?toward) the Kampuchea settlement, on the understanding that internal efforts would be resolved as a result of contacts with the participation of all the Khmer sides.

North Korea

Seoul Students Attack U.S. Army Installation

SK0412100588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1003 GMT 4 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—Some 20 South Korean students attacked the 8th Army barracks of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Yongsan District, Seoul, on December 1, according to a report. They scattered 200 copies of handbills reading "Yankee go home", hurling Molotov cocktails at the barracks.

Upset by the successive bold attacks on the U.S. imperialist aggression institutions and bases, the military fascist clique mobilized many police in a frantic search.

KCNA Denounces Heritage Foundation Report

SK0412101388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1007 GMT 4 Dec 88

["Rigmarole of Those Who Regard South Korean Puppets as Colonial Watch Dogs—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—The Asian Affairs Institute of the Heritage Foundation which styles itself a policy study organization of the United States, in its report on the policies and strategies in the 1990s which will soon be issued, recommended the Bush administration to be inaugurated to request the South Korean "regime" to declare that South Korea benefits by the presence of the U.S. forces in security and economic aspects in order to maintain the U.S. military forces there at the present level and lull the anti-U.S. sentiments, according to a report from Washington.

The fact that a policy study organization "recommended" the new president to admonish the South Korean rulers indicates that South Korea is regarded by the U.S. imperialists as a mere colony and those who "administer the affairs of state" there as mere colonial watch dogs. In other word, this "recommendation" is literary a dominationist concept which disclosed influence of the suzerain state.

The outbursts of the U.S. policy-maker to describe as "benefits" the misfortunes and sufferings from the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation will only touch off fiercer anti-U.S. sentiments in South Korea.

Paper Says U.S. Opposes 'Trend of Detente'

SK0312051488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0456 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—The "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without against the trend of detente and peace must be decisively checked and frustrated, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

Pointing to the manoeuvres of the old forces to swim against the positive trend of gradual opening of a phase of detente in the international arena, hating this process, the commentary says:

The chieftain of the forces against detente is U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism, behind the scene of "disarmament", is building up arms and fortifying military bases while shamelessly interfering in the regional problems in the Far East, Middle East and Central America to create obstacles and intricacy in their peaceful settlement.

The anachronistic policy of the U.S. imperialists disliking detente finds concentric manifestation in their criminal "two Koreas" plot.

The splittists within and without claim that "cross contact" and "cross recognition" are a way of "preserving peace" on the Korean peninsula. This is their ridiculous sophism to justify their criminal "two Koreas" plot and deceive and mock public opinion at home and abroad.

Their [as received] preach that the creation of "two Koreas" will "preserve peace", arguing that it accords with the trend of detente in the international relations, is, indeed, a foolish outcry. The way of correctly settling the Korean question in keeping with the trend of the times toward detente lies in removing tensions and danger of a war and guaranteeing peace in Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Korea must never be divided into two but be reunified as one either in view of the national desire of the Korean people or in view of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Daily Claims Democracy Stifled in South

SK0412102788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1014 GMT 4 Dec 88

["Democracy Stifled Under "Democracy" Veil"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Home Ministry on November 30 put forward a concrete "practical plan" for "defending the system and establishing law-abiding order" following the so-called "special statement" of No Tae-u and issued an order to make "a wholesale roundup", in december by mobilizing the whole police force.

This is a fit of those driven into a crisis by the people's massive anti-dictatorship struggle and an open revelation of the invariable fascist nature of the No Tae-u "regime," says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary.

Pointing to the serious political predicament in which the No Tae-u group finds itself, the news analyst says:

The traitor No Tae-u's "special statement" proposing "pardon" for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the target of the people's grievances, resulted in adding fuel to the flame. Herein lies the reason why the No Tae-u group unsheathed the blood-stained sword in panic, crying for "defence of system", the eradication of "factor of instability".

From the time when he published the "special statement," the traitor No Tae-u did not have the least intention to carry out democratization in South Korea.

The "practical plan" worked out by the puppet Home Ministry this time is a more concretised and aggravated version of the existing repressive plan.

The traitor No Tae-u has launched a general offensive to stifle democracy under the veil of "democracy."

It is shameful of the No Tae-u group to try to justify the renewed suppression of democratic forces under the pretext of "social stability".

The puppets never let a chance pass by without crying for "social stability". But there is only one way for social stability in South Korea. It is for the No Tae-u "regime", the cause of social instability, to step down.

South Sets Up 'Open Prison' in Taejon
SK0312101188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1003 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets set up a new jail called "open prison" in Taejon city, South Chungchong Province, on November 30 and advertised it as one similar to an "ordinary public dormitory", according to a report.

It is one of the first steps invented by the traitor No Tae-u after he blared in a "special statement" he would "confirm and promote democracy".

But this is nothing but a self-exposure of his intention to deal with people calling for independence, democracy and reunification at the point of the bayonet in the future.

If there is any "characteristic point" distinguishing his suppressive method from that of the preceding dictator, it is the addition of craftiness to ferocity.

It is that he put the veil of "democracy" dubbed "open" to a jail he set up.

South's 'Repressive Order' Denounced
SK0312044088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0439 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Home Ministry on November 30 called "an emergency joint meeting of mayors, provincial governors and chiefs of police bureaus" and issued a repressive order related to a "practical plan" following the "special statement" of the traitor No Tae-u, according to a report.

The puppet home minister blared that the urgent task is to establish "social stability" and "a law-abiding order" and that the "liberal democratic system" must be defended at whatever cost as cried by the traitor No Tae-u.

By the "liberal democratic system" they mean the U.S. imperialist colonial ruling system and the fascist suppressive system which the successive rulers, especially the traitor Chon Tu-hwan relied upon.

The spearhead of the struggle of students for probe into the Kwangju massacre and "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and for the arrest and punishment of their chief culprits these days in South Korea are directed not only against traitor Chon Tu-hwan but also against the traitor No Tae-u and the U.S. imperialists backing them.

Under the pretext of "defending the liberal democratic system" the No Tae-u fascist group, according to a scenario of U.S. imperialism, are letting loose the running dogs into a scorched earth operation against students and people demanding liquidation of the legacies of "the Fifth Republic".

Paper Denounces South's Security Law Amendment
SK0312051988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—The "amendment to the National Security Law" submitted to the "caucus meeting of the party" by the South Korean puppet Ministry of Justice on December 1 defines only our Republic, except other socialist countries, and Chongnyon as "anti-state organisations" and stipulates that anyone who praises the North shall be punished on the charge of "anti-state activity".

The No Tae-u group, under the pressure of the people and public opinion at home and abroad, is staging the drama of amending the "National Security Law." but it is no more than a political fraud to deceive and fool the people, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary.

It goes on:

To make a friendly gesture toward alien countries and remain hostile to fellow countrymen, though they espouse communism alike, is a wicked anti-national criminal act, declaring to the world that it has no intention to settle the reunification question jointly with us.

The act of the puppets runs counter, above all, to the unanimous desire of all the fellow countrymen.

By their practical act the puppets revealed the hypocritical nature of their "July 7 Declaration" and showed that their rigmarole about North-South dialogue is a big fraud to cover up their splittist color.

In excluding the socialist countries from the category of "anti-state organisations" the puppets seek to remove the legal device barring the promotion of the "northern policy."

By defining our Republic as an "anti-state organisation" the puppets stripped themselves stark naked at home and abroad as an anti-national puppet group which has neither intention nor capacity to reunify the country.

Never permissible is the criminal move of the puppets to cut the artery of the nation of the same blood for good, going against the will of all the fellow countrymen for national reconciliation, unity and reunification and tailing behind the imperialist master.

DFRF Denounces Repression in South

SK0412084888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2100 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Statement issued by the DFRF Central Committee in Pyonyang on 21 November—read by announcer]

[Text] Confrontation between democracy and fascism has become more acute recently in South Korea over the issues of probing the truth of the Kwangju incident and liquidating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

The struggle of students and people from all walks of life to demand an explanation of the barbarous massacre in Kwangju and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and to demand the arrest and punishment of the ringleaders is being fiercely waged throughout South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and Taegu.

Shouting the slogans "Arrest and punish Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the Kwangju incident and irregularities of the Fifth Republic, and his wife!" "Call back immediately and punish Wickham and Gleysteen, who manipulated the Kwangju incident behind the scenes!" and "Overthrow No Tae-ul!", the South Korean people are waging the anti-U.S., antidictatorship, and antigovernment rallies and demonstration struggle each day.

Serious discussions are also going on in the South Korean National Assembly over the issues of the Kwangju incident and Fifth Republic irregularities.

The struggle to thoroughly probe the truth of Kwangju incident and the Fifth Republic irregularities and to punish the criminals is the just struggle to vent the people's deep-rooted feelings against the military fascist dictators who perpetrated various barbarous acts while pursuing the nation-selling treachery and anticommunist confrontation and to open the path for genuine independence, democracy, and reunification.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities are undisguisedly perpetrating fascist suppression against the people's just demand by regarding it as a crime instead of lending their ears to such a demand.

Each day they mobilized tens of thousands of police into repression by issuing a "Class A" alert order and everywhere blocked the campuses and sites of the people's uprising. They indiscriminately fired tear gas canisters at students and people in demonstration lines.

Blocking the struggle of suicide squads organized at each university for the arrest of Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist clique deployed several thousand uniformed and plainclothes policemen around his house, placing double and triple police cordons. The fascist clique arrested several hundred students in only few days at demonstration sites while closely watching the moves of the students by even flying an airship in the air. Thus, it is running amok with fascist suppression on the pretext of searching for the ringleaders of the demonstrations.

Such a violent fascist act clearly shows the last-ditch atrocity of the military dictatorial forces who are driven into a corner by the advance of democratic forces who have been strengthened with each passing day.

The maneuvers of those who defend the fascist murderer who committed indelible crimes against history and the nation and of those who wield the bayonet of fascism against the people who condemn him clearly show that they are of the same womb as Chon Tu-hwan and are all the same rascals.

We sternly denounce the barbarous repressive act of the South Korean authorities who atrociously suppressed the people who rose in the struggle to probe the truth of the Kwangju incident and to liquidate the Fifth Republic irregularities while they defend and protect traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer of Kwangju and the ringleader of irregularities and corruption. We brand it as an intolerable crime designed to strangle democracy and maintain the military dictatorship and as a vicious fascist offensive against the South Korean people who are aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The reason the South Korean authorities are running amok to enthusiastically protect traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the target of the people's unanimous hatred and denunciation, is very clear.

The present ruling forces and Chon Tu-hwan were grown from the same root and are in the same boat with the same destiny. From the outset, they were accomplices along with Chon Tu-hwan in the plot to fabricate the Fifth Republic by perpetrating the 12 December military coup.

In particular, as for the man currently in power, he was commander of the puppet Capital Garrison Command when the Kwangju incident occurred. He took the initiative in the operation of dispatching the airborne corps to Kwangju, raving that Kwangju's fall would be dangerous for Seoul. He drove the soldiers into a massacre operation by forcing them to take hallucinogens. After suppressing the Kwangju uprising, he hailed and congratulated the bloody massacre operation as a meritorious deed by holding a citation ceremony.

This being the case, how can the present ruling forces voluntarily probe the truth of Kwangju incident? It is like digging out their own graves?

Not only are they the main force for fabricating the cursed Fifth Republic on the land stained with the people's blood, but they also rapidly raised themselves in the world by winning special trust from Chon Tu-hwan.

The person currently in power, who became the commander of the puppet Capital Garrison Command at a single bound from division commander on the day after the 12 December military coup, was then nominated as commander of the puppet Armed Forces Security Command, the minister of home affairs, and chairman of the preparatory committee for the Seoul Olympics. At traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal he became the chairman of the DJP and later was nominated as a presidential candidate. Thus, he even came to hold the position of president.

It is clear that no one can think of his success without thinking of his merits while joining Chon Tu-hwan's crime. How can the present ruling bunch, the main force and remnants of the Fifth Republic, bring Chon Tu-hwan to trial and punish him?

The present ruling bunch is the accomplice who traversed the path of crime together with Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives. In addition to a few rascals who have already been arrested, the current ruler himself embezzled enormous amount of money in collusion with traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives by abusing his authority as commander of the Security Command and home minister through numerous incidents of corruption, including the incident of Saemaul Movement irregularities and the incident of purchasing Northrop military aircraft.

How can one expect that such accumulators of illegal wealth would probe the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and sever relations with their predecessor?

Because they have close, mutual ties which cannot be severed, the South Korean authorities are openly and secretly hindering the probe into the true aspects of the Kwangju incident and irregularities of the Fifth Republic while raving that they would resolve these problems in a responsible manner. Thus, they are running amok to protect traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

What makes the South Korean people even more angry today is the fact that the persons in authority in South Korea are trying to hush up the Kwangju situation and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic by appeasing the public sentiment. Insiders of the ruling forces are moving to resolve the situation just by making traitor Chon Tu-hwan speak a word of apology under the slogan of a so-called political solution and is even cooking up a brazen-faced plot to hide away the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife under the pretext of a long foreign trip. This is not a move to sever ties with the Fifth Republic but a vicious scheme to maintain the crumbling military fascist ruling system at all costs under the pretext of severing ties with the Fifth Republic.

The reality in South Korea is that the State Security Law and other vicious anticommunist, fascist laws; the Agency for National Security Planning, the Defense Security Command; and other notorious organizations for suppression, and other forms of the brutal suppression system of the Fifth Republic remain as they are and ringleaders and remnants of the Fifth Republic who served as Chon Tu-hwan's right- and left-hand men in the past are swaggering about freely in the National Assembly, the government, the DJP, and the military.

South Korea is not democratized. Rather, it is under a fascist dictatorial system where the military fascist elements are still in power. If the military fascist forces are left unchecked, the Kwangju situation and the Fifth Republic irregularities cannot be resolved as requested by the people, genuine democratization cannot be achieved, and the divisionist policy of anticommunism and confrontation cannot be brought to an end.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan is to be knocked down, the ringleaders and remnants of the Fifth Republic who serve as shields for him must be removed first, and the evil hands of interference of the U.S. imperialists who back the ringleaders and remnants of the Fifth Republic must be cut. The South Korean youths, students, and people from other walks of life, directing the spearhead of their struggle to resolve the Kwangju situation and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic to the U.S. imperialist forces [seryok] of aggression and the ringleaders and remnants of the Fifth Republic, must continuously wage a persistent struggle until they find the conspirators and accomplices in the crimes and punish them.

The struggle to sweep away conspirators in the brutal Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities is a decisive battle to take the first step of genuine democracy after cutting the throat of the military fascist

dictatorship. The South Korean youths, students, and people from all other walks of life must not be lured by responsible resolution of problems, apology of criminals, or other honeyed and cunning words by the military fascist elements who have been cornered. They must wage an unyielding struggle to the end to bury the fascist dictatorship.

Violence, appeasement, and deception can in no way stop the popular masses who are seeking the just cause. The persons in authority in South Korea must immediately stop maneuvering to suppress the youths, students, and people in a fascist manner and to appease and deceive them; must unconditionally and immediately release students and people of other walks of life who they arrested and detained; must confess their own crimes as conspirators in the brutal Kwangju massacre and Fifth Republic irregularities; and must receive the stern judgment of the popular masses.

The U.S. imperialists who coordinated the brutal Kwangju massacre must immediately take their hands off South Korea and must withdraw its forces of aggression and nuclear weapons before they meet the South Korean people's angry anti-U.S. resistance struggle.

We express the firm belief that the South Korea youths, students, and people from all other walks of life, more highly upholding the banner of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy, which they have already raised, will continuously struggle boldly until they achieve the sacred causes of independence, democracy, and reunification.

[Dated] 21 November 1988, Pyongyang

Yi Kun-mo Greets Pakistan's Bhutto
SK0312045488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yi Kun-mo sent a message of greetings to Benazir Bhutto on her appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The message expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation that have long existed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan would grow in scope and develop in the future in the mutual interests of the governments and peoples of the two countries.

It sincerely wished the Pakistani people greater success in their efforts for the independent development of the country and building of a new prosperous society under her correct leadership.

Founding of Palestinian State Hailed
SK0312050188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0443 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Palestine Committee of Friendship and Solidarity, spoke at a meeting held here Friday on the occasion of "Day of International Solidarity With the Palestinian People".

Noting that the founding of the independent state of Palestine is a brilliant fruition of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people and resistance fighters, he warmly hailed it.

He pointed to their ever intensified struggle to fully restore the national rights and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The Zionists should stop at once their acts of aggression and get out of the illegally occupied Arab land, he stressed, and went on: The Korean people will always struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Palestinian people in accomplishing the common cause of anti-imperialism, independence and national liberation.

Mustafa Safarini, representative of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Korea, made a speech. He, to begin with, expressed thanks to the party, government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea struggling under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for their principled and firm encouragement to and solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The support and encouragement of the Korean people to the struggle of the Palestinian people, he said, further inspire us with firm conviction of victory, he stressed, adding: We extend revolutionary salute to the Korean people fighting U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the world people.

The Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are standing on the side of the Korean Government and people fighting to reunify the country independently and peacefully and resolutely denounce the U.S. domination of South Korea and their plot to create "two Koreas".

We unswervingly support the proposals for tripartite talks, North-South parliamentary talks and high-level political and military talks, the comprehensive peace overture and proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he stressed.

The meeting adopted a letter of solidarity to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

South Korea

New Government Cabinet Lineup Announced

SK0512015588 Seoul Television Service in Korean
0105 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Announcement of new cabinet by reporter Mun Chae-chol from Chongwadae]

[Text] Prime Minister: Kang Yong-hun, DJP lawmaker; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board: Cho Sun, Seoul National University professor;

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Choe Ho-chung, ambassador to Saudi Arabia;

Minister of Home Affairs: Yi Han-tong, DJP lawmaker; Minister of Finance: Yi Kyu-song, director of the office of Administrative Coordination of the Office of the Prime Minister;

Minister of Justice: Ho Hyong-ku, former prosecutor general;

Minister of National Defense: Yi Sang-hun, member of National Security Council;

Minister of Education: Chong Won-sik, Seoul National University professor;

Minister of Sports: Kim Chip, vice chairman of the Korean Amateur Sports Association;

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Kim Sik, former DJP lawmaker;

Minister of Trade and Industry: Han Sung-su, DJP lawmaker;

Minister of Energy and Resources: Yi Pong-so, retained;

Minister of National Construction: Pak Sung, presidential senior secretary for economic affairs;

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Mun Tae-chun, former lawmaker;

Minister of Labor Affairs: Chang Yong-chol, DJP lawmaker;

Minister of Transportation: Kim Chang-kun, former lawmaker;

Minister of Communication: Choe Yong-chol, former lawmaker;

Minister of Culture and Information: Choe Pyong-yol, presidential senior secretary for political affairs;

Minister of Government Administration: Kim Yong-kap, retained;

Minister of Science and Technology: Yi Sang-hui, former lawmaker;

Minister of National Unification Board: Yi Hong-ku, retained;

First Minister of State for Political Affairs: Chong Chong-taek, DJP lawmaker;

Second Minister of State for Political Affairs: Kim Yong-chong, former lawmaker;

Minister of Government Legislation: Hyon Hong-chu, retained;

Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency: Yi Sang-yeon, first deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP];
Director General of the ANSP: Pak Se-chik, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee;

Mayor of Seoul City: Ko Kon, former lawmaker;
Prosecutor General: Kim Ki-chun, director of the training center of the Ministry of Justice;
Presidential Senior Secretary for Political Affairs: Choe Chang-yun, lawmaker;
Presidential Senior Secretary for Economic Affairs: Mun Hui-kap, vice minister of Economic Planning Board.

Prime Minister, Others Replaced

SK0512013888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0126 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u appointed Kang Yong-hun, a military officer-turned diplomat and politician who has strongly opposed military interference in politics, as prime minister succeeding Yi Hyon-chae in his 10-month-old administration Monday.

In his first major reshuffle of the cabinet and key government posts since his inauguration in February, the president replaced 20 cabinet ministers, including the prime minister and deputy prime minister, out of 24 cabinet posts.

No also appointed Professor Cho Sun of the prestigious Seoul National University as new deputy prime minister & economic planning minister.

Kang, who was forcibly discharged from the Army and later arrested as he opposed the military coup staged by then Army Maj. Gen. Pak Chong-hui in 1961, studied in the United States and attained his Ph.D. in political science in 1973. He was director of the Institute for Korean Affairs in Washington before being appointed dean of the graduate school of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. He also served as Korean ambassador to the United Kingdom and later as Korean ambassador to the Vatican. He was elected a lawmaker from the ruling party in the National Constituency in April.

Kang's appointment is subject to approval by the National Assembly.

No named Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, as director of the Agency for National Security Planning, the country's powerful intelligence agency.

The shake-up of the No administration appears to be of considerable significance in that No, in a move to sever ties with and distance himself from the government of his disgraced predecessor Chon Tu-hwan, dismissed from cabinet posts all seven holdovers from the Chon administration.

The president appointed Choe Ho-chung, a career diplomat who now serves as ambassador to Saudi Arabia, as foreign minister replacing Choe Kwang-su.

Defense Minister O Cha-pok, who had already submitted his resignation to the president to take responsibility for an assault on a Seoul daily newspaper journalist by soldiers of an Army intelligence command, was replaced with retired Army General Yi Sang-hun, former deputy commander-in-chief of the U.S.-Korea Combined Forces.

The president named Rep. Yi Han-tong, chief policy-maker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, as home minister and Yi Kyu-song, director of the Administrative Coordinating Office at the Prime Minister's Office, as finance minister. The two Yis succeed Yi Chun-ku and Sakong Il, respectively.

Former Prosecutor-General Ho Hyong-ku was named justice minister, succeeding Chong Hae-chang, who was also a holdover from the Chon government.

Political analysts said the president seemed to appoint Kang as prime minister in consideration that Kang, even though a retired army general, is a man with confidence in democracy who opposed military meddling in domestic politics, and who has a deep knowledge of national security and diplomacy.

In an announcement, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said the cabinet reshuffle is aimed at calming public sentiment and speeding up innovations in state affairs for Democratic reforms. Yi was apparently referring to popular pressure on the No government to sever links with Chon and to resolve the controversies surrounding Chon as early as possible.

No, in his recent special statement, appealed to the nation to allow a political pardon for Chon, who has gone into rural exile as atonement after offering a full apology for his misdeeds during his seven-year rule. No also promised in the statement to take bold measures to promote democracy.

The spokesman also said, "I know the reshuffle is an expression of the presidential will to realize the democratic reforms he pledged in his Nov. 26 special statement on the basis of national reconciliation."

In the sweeping reshuffle, 13 of 24 cabinet posts were filled with lawmakers or former lawmakers from the ruling DJP, a strong signal that the ruling party would vigorously lead state affairs and politics as it has said.

Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap, who served as senior presidential secretary to former President Chon, retained his post, becoming the only holdover from the Chon administration.

In a rare move for a cabinet reshuffle, the president named opposition politician Kim Chang-kun as transportation minister.

Kim, a former four-term lawmaker of the then ruling party during Pak's presidency, turned to the opposition to serve as vice-chairman of the now-defunct Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a powerful dissident group headed by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

No appointed Ko Kon, former lawmaker and former transportation minister, as mayor of Seoul, a ministerial-level post.

No also made some changes in his secretariat, replacing Senior Secretary for Political Affairs Choe Pyong-yol with Choi Chang-yun, a DJP lawmaker. Senior Secretary for Economic Affairs Pak Sung was named construction minister.

Mun Hui-kap, vice economic planning minister, was made to No's senior secretary in charge of economic affairs. Mun replaces Pak Sung. Choe was appointed culture and information minister. Choe replaces Chong Han-mo.

The following is the new cabinet lineup:

Prime Minister: Kang Yong-hun (new)
Deputy Prime Minister: Cho Sun (new)
Foreign Minister: Choe Ho-chung (new)
Home Minister: Yi Han-tong (new)
Finance Minister: Yi Kyu-song (new)
Justice Minister: Hu Hyong-ku (new)
Defense Minister: Yi Sang-hun (new)
Education Minister: Chong Won-sik (new)
Sports Minister: Kim Chip (new)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister: Kim Sik (new)
Trade and Industry Minister: Han Sung-su (new)
Energy and Resources Minister: Yi Pong-so (retained)
Construction Minister: Pak Sung (new)
Health and Social Affairs Minister: Mun Tae-chun (new)
Labor Affairs Minister: Chang Yong-chol (new)
Transportation Minister: Kim Chang-kun (new)
Communications Minister: Choe Yong-chol (new)
Culture and Information Minister: Choe Pyong-yol (new)
Government Administration Minister: Kim Yong-kap (retained)
Science and Technology Minister: Yi Sang-hui (new)
National Unification Minister: Yi Hong-ku (retained)
First State Minister for Political Affairs: Chong Chong-taek (new)
Second State Minister for Political Affairs: Kim Yong-chong (new)
Office of Legislation: Hyon Hong-chu (retained)
Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency: Yi Sang-yon (new)

New Prime Minister Profiled

SK0512033388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT
5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—New Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said Monday that the military should remain aloof from politics.

"An intervention by the military in politics would undermine the establishment and weaken the causes of anti-communism under the present situation in which South and North Korea are still engaged in ideological confrontation," Kang said.

When asked by reporters to comment on his appointment early Monday morning, Kang said he thought the future government should "seek to eradicate undemocratic elements from the legal system left over from the authoritarian era as a first step to democratization."

Kang has long enjoyed a favorable reputation for his firm convictions throughout his service as a soldier, scholar, diplomat and finally politician. The 66-year-old lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is particularly well-known for his courageous act of championing the cause of political neutrality by the military at the time of the May 16, 1961, coup d'etat.

As superintendent of the Korea Military Academy at the time of the coup, then Lt. Gen. Kang called for political neutrality by the military and instructed cadets to stop waging pro-coup demonstrations.

Kang's action angered Maj. Gen. Pak Chong-hui, the coup leader, resulting in Kang's immediate imprisonment.

Kang was said to have refused to cooperate with Gen. Pak despite the latter's consistent attempts at reconciliation with Kang during his four months in prison and was finally forced to retire from active military service.

After his retirement, Kang went to the United States under the sponsorship of the U.S. Defense Department and studied politics at the University of Southern California. He also ran the research institute on Korean affairs in Washington for seven years.

He flatly refused to meet with Gen. Pak when the latter, then president, made a state visit to Washington.

Kang, a native of Changsong, North Pyongan Province in North Korea, majored in economics from 1941-1943 at a college in Manchuria. He graduated from a Japanese Military Academy (Sendai) and was commissioned as an officer five days after Japan surrendered to the U.S.-led allied forces. Kang returned to Korea and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Korean Army in 1946.

While studying at the University of Southern California, he obtained bachelor's and doctoral degrees in international relations with theses on such communist affairs as Chinese and Soviet strategies for national liberation and war deterrent strategies.

Kang served as dean of the graduate school at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies in 1977 and was appointed director of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute (FANSI) in 1978, beginning a new career as a diplomat.

During the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan, he served as ambassador to Britain from 1981-1984 and as ambassador to the Holy See from 1984-1987. In the April 1988 general elections, he was elected a DJP lawmaker from the national constituency.

New Cabinet Members Profiled

SK0512040888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0326 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—Profiles of new cabinet members and other appointees:

Prime Minister

Kang Yong-hun

Born in Changsong, North Pyongan Province (North Korea), in 1922, Kang graduated from Kon Kuk University in Manchuria in 1943. After completing a program at the U.S. Army Commander and General Staff College in 1958, Kang went to the University of Southern California, where he earned a doctorate in politics in 1973.

Before retiring as a lieutenant general in 1961, Kang served as army divisional and corps commander, superintendent of the Korea Military Academy and an assistant defense minister.

He also directed the Institute on Korean Affairs in Washington from 1970-76. In 1977, he worked as director of the Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute at the foreign ministry.

Kang served as ambassador to Britain and to the Holy See in the early 1980s, and entered the National Assembly as a ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker in 1988.

Deputy Prime Minister

Cho Sun

Born in 1928, Cho, a well-known economist who will serve as a top economic administrator, graduated from the College of Commerce, Seoul National University (SNU), in 1949. After earning a Ph.d. in economics at the University of California, Cho has served as a professor at SNU.

He became a member of the Foreign Capital Introduction Deliberation Board in 1977 and was elected president of the Korea Society of International Economics in 1978. From 1981-85, Cho served as a member of the National Academy of Science.

Foreign Minister

Choe Ho-chung

Choe, born in Seoul in 1930, has served as a career diplomat since graduating from Seoul National University in 1955. After serving as secretary and counsellor at such Korean embassies as those in Washington and Tokyo, Choe became director the foreign ministry's International Economic Bureau in 1973.

Choe served as assistant foreign minister for economic affairs from 1976-77 and assistant foreign minister for political affairs from 1978-80. He was ambassador to Malaysia, Belgium and Saudi Arabia.

Finance Minister

Yi Kyu-song

Born in Nonsan, South Chungchong Province, in 1939, Yi is a graduate of Seoul National University's College of Commerce. His major posts in the past include treasury attache to the permanent mission in Geneva, presidential secretary in charge of finance, director of the finance ministry's International Finance Bureau, assistant finance minister and chief of the monopoly office.

Health and Social Affairs Minister [as received]

Kim Chang-kun

Born in Youngju, North Kyongsang Province, in 1930, Kim graduated from Seoul National University in 1957. He entered the National Assembly as a lawmaker of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party (DRP) in 1963.

Reelected a DRP lawmaker in 1967, 1971 and 1979, Kim joined the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy, a well-known dissident group opposed to former President Chon Tu-hwan, in 1984. Kim joined the opposition Reunification Democratic Party in 1988.

Culture and Information Minister

Choe Pyong-yol

Born in Sanchong, South Kyongsang Province, in 1938, Choe graduated from the Law College of Seoul National University in 1964. While working as a reporter for such Seoul dailies as the HANGUK ILBO and CHOSON ILBO, Choe studied abroad at the University of Southern California.

After serving as political editor, city editor and managing editor at the CHOSON ILBO, Choe entered the 12th National Assembly in 1985 as a ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lawmaker and became deputy director of the DJP National Policy Research Center that same year.

First State Minister for Political Affairs

Chong Chong-taek

One of the "intellectuals" in the ruling party, Chong was born in Chongwon, North Chungchong Province in 1935. He graduated from the Law College of Seoul National University in 1958 and began his public career at the home ministry. He became a secretary to then President Pak Chong-hui in 1971.

After serving as governor of North Chungchong Province, Chong entered the 11th National Assembly in 1981 as a ruling party lawmaker. He was picked first state minister for political affairs in 1981 and was re-elected a DJP lawmaker in 1985.

Second State Minister for Political Affairs

Kim Yong-chong

Kim, the only woman member of the new cabinet, was born in Hamheung, South Hamgyong Province in North Korea, in 1929. She graduated from EWha Women's University in 1954 and earned a Ph.D. in history at Indiana University in the United States in 1965.

She served as a professor at EWha Women's University before entering the 12th National Assembly as a ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker in 1985. Kim served as vice president of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Korea from 1977-83.

Home Minister

Yi Han-tong

Born in Pochon, Kyonggi Province, in 1934, Yi graduated from Law College of Seoul National University in 1958. Yi served as a judge in the Seoul District Court from 63-69, and a prosecutor from 1969-80.

Yi entered the 11th National Assembly as a ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lawmaker in 1981. He became chief secretary to DJP president in 1982 and DJP secretary general in 1984. Yi, vice president of Korea-Japan Parliamentarian's Union since 1985, served as DJP floor leader from 1986-87.

Justice Minister

Ho Hyong-ku

Ho, born in Kimhae, South Kyongsang Province, in 1926, started his public career as a prosecutor at the Pusan District Prosecutors Office in 1953. He became director of the Chungju District Prosecutors' Office in 1980.

After serving as director of the Seoul District Prosecutors' Office in 1980 and prosecutor-general in 1981, he practiced law in 1982.

Defense Minister

Yi Sang-hun

Yi graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1955 and was in the army for 30 years before retiring as a four-star general in 1985.

Born in 1937, Yi became division commander in 1978, corps commander in 1981 and vice commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in 1983. Yi has served as chairman of the Emergency Planning Committee since 1986.

Education Minister

Chong Won-sik

Born in Namhae, South Kyongsang Province in 1928, Chong graduated from the Education College at Seoul National University in 1954. After working at the education ministry, Chong went to George Peabody Teachers College in Nashville, Tennessee, where he earned a doctorate in philosophy.

Chong, chairman of the Korean Society of Education, has been a professor at Seoul National University since 1962.

Construction Minister

Pak Sung

Pak, 52, has taught economics at Chungang University and served as adviser to various economic policy organizations, including the Monetary Board of Korea.

A native of Kimje, North Cholla Province, Pak graduated from Seoul National University's Commerce College in 1961 and earned a doctorate in economics from New York University. Pak has served as senior presidential secretary for economic affairs since February 1988.

Sports Minister

Kim Chip

Born in Sangju, North Kyongsang Province in 1926, Kim graduated from the Medical College of Kyungbuk University, and earned doctor of medicine degree at the University of Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1961.

Kim became vice chairman of the Korea Amateur Sports Association in 1982, and an executive member of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee in 1985. He entered the 12th National Assembly in 1985 as a ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister

Kim Sik

Born in Kangjin, South Cholla Province in 1933, Kim graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1955 and pursued graduate work at Yonsei University's Graduate School of Business Administration in 1971.

Kim became director of the national defense ministry's Materials Mobilization Bureau in 1980. He retired from the military as a major general and entered the 11th National Assembly in 1981 as a ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker. He served as chairman of the 12th National Assembly's Agriculture and Fisheries Committee from 1985-87.

Trade and Industry Minister

Han Sung-su

Han, a noted economist, was born in Choonsung, Kangwon Province in 1936 and graduated from Yonsei University in 1960. He earned a doctorate in economics at York University in Britain in 1968.

Han was a professor at Seoul National University from 1970-88, and became president of the Korea Society of International Economics in 1984. He won election to the 13th National Assembly in 1988 as a ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker.

Health and Social Affairs Minister

Mun Tai-chun

Mun, former chairman of the National Assembly's Commerce and Industry Committee, was born in Youngduk, North Kyongsang Province, in 1928. He graduated from Seoul National University's Medical College in 1950.

After serving as a professor at Yonsei University for three years, Mun entered the 7th National Assembly in 1967 as a lawmaker for the then ruling Democratic Republican Party. Mun was reelected a DRP lawmaker in the 8th, 9th and 10th National Assemblies. He has served as chairman of the World Medical Association since 1985.

Labor Minister

Chang Yong-chol

Born in Chilgok, North Kyongsang Province, in 1936, Chang graduated from Myongji College in 1971. He was secretary to the health and social affairs minister and secretary to the economic planning minister.

He was deputy administrator of the labor office and later served as administrator of the office of customs administration in 1986. He entered the 13th National Assembly in 1988 as a ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker.

Communications Minister

Choe Yong-chol

A journalist turned politician, Choe was born in Mokpo, South Cholla Province in 1935. He graduated from the Seoul National University Law College in 1958, and became a reporter for the TONG-A ILBO, a Seoul daily.

Choe entered the National Assembly in 1973 as a lawmaker of the then ruling Democratic Republican Party. Choe served as chairman of the 11th National Assembly's Health and Social Affairs Committee, and as vice speaker of the 12th National Assembly.

Science and Technology Minister

Yi Sang-hui

Born in Chungdo, North Kyongsang Province in 1938, Yi graduated from the College of Pharmacy at Seoul National University in 1966. After working for Tong-a pharmaceutical co. as a managing director, Yi entered the 11th National Assembly as a ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lawmaker in 1981.

Yi served as deputy director general of the DJP's Policy Coordination Office and vice chairman of the DJP Policy Committee. Yi was reelected a DJP lawmaker to the 12th National Assembly in 1985.

Seoul Mayor

Ko Kon

Koh was born in Okku, North Cholla Province in 1938 and graduated from Seoul National University in 1960. His career in government service began in 1962 at the home ministry.

Ko served as vice governor of Kangwon Province, governor of South Cholla Province and secretary for political affairs to the late President Pak Chong-hui. Ko entered the 12th National Assembly in 1985 as a ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmaker. He served as home affairs minister in 1987.

Director of the Agency for National Security Planning
Pak Se-chik

Born in Chilgok, North Kyongsang Province in 1933, Pak graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1956. Pak became division commander in 1980 and commander of the Capital Garrison Command in 1981.

After retiring as a major general in 1981, Pak became deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning in 1982. He served as sports minister before becoming president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) in 1985.

Director of Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency
Yi Sang-yon

Born in Sungju, North Kyongsang Province, Yi graduated from Kyongbuk National University in 1958. He studied at the U.S. military Intelligence School in 1963 before serving in Korea's Defense Security Command.

After retiring as a colonel in 1981, Yi became director of the Political Training Institute of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and vice Seoul mayor in 1981. Yi was appointed Taegu mayor in 1985 and first deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning in 1987.

Opposition Expresses Dissatisfaction

SK0512064588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0630 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—While showing a cool response to his cabinet reshuffle Monday, the opposition parties, which have a combined majority of National Assembly seats, indicated signs of rejecting President No Tae-u's appointment of Kang Yong-hun as prime minister.

The leading opposition party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and the No. two opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), in an initial response to the cabinet shake-up, registered dissatisfaction in that old guard from the previous administration of former President Chon Tu-hwan has not been eliminated fully.

The two parties also maintained that No has failed to follow the constitutional procedure in naming the prime minister which stipulates that the chief executive appoint prime minister upon the prior consent of the National Assembly.

The minor opposition new Democratic Republican Party withheld its official comment but party sources said they felt the reshuffle failed to meet popular expectations that a fresh figure would be chosen prime minister.

The PPD, in a resolution adopted at a party officeholders' meeting, also contended that it was "surprising" to see what it said were traces of the Agency for National Security Planning, a key intelligence agency, intervening in the cabinet reshuffle and charged that the new cabinet lineup included figures who it said supported dictatorial rule of the past.

The PPD officeholders at the meeting decided to have close consultations with the other opposition parties before deciding the party's official position on Kang's selection as prime minister.

The RDP, in a similar party officeholders' meeting, raised the question of whether kang would be able to liquidate the negative legacies of Chon's administration. However, the party officials did not discuss whether they would reject Kang's appointment in the National Assembly.

DJP Supports Cabinet Reshuffle

SK0512072788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0658 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5. (YONHAP)—The ruling party has expressed its support for Monday's major cabinet reshuffle, saying it reflected the government's strong will to implement democratic reforms.

Kim Chung-wi, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said in a statement following the announcement of the government reshuffle that the shake-up reflected President No Tae-u's strong will to realize politics of responsibility and social stability.

The new cabinet should do its utmost to stabilize people's livelihood by reforming the national administration and establishing social order, the spokesman said.

Public 'Disappointed' With Reshuffle

SK0512094988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0932 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, braving the possibility of public disappointment over the "freshness" he had pledged to bring to his administration, announced Monday his second cabinet lineup immediately labeled by the local press as a "working cabinet."

Despite No's reportedly painstaking efforts to demonstrate his determination to clear away the legacies of his disgraced predecessor, former President Chon Tu-hwan, the sweeping cabinet reshuffle fell short of public expectations for a more drastic reform.

No, faced with limited choices as well as the ruling party's growing distrust of the administration which has worsened the situation confronting his government, seemed to have unavoidably included a number of ruling party figures who held office under the previous government.

The appointment of Kang Yong-hun, an Army general-turned scholar and diplomat who entered politics as a member of the ruling party, as prime minister and 12 other ruling party figures to the 25-member cabinet proved the limited choices No had in the reshuffle that affected 19 posts, a record number.

No, however, tried to give the impression of staying away from those who actively participated in the previous government while building a foundation for closer cooperation between the administration and the ruling party.

The large-scale selection of ruling party figures as cabinet members with only a few months to go before the projected interim test of public confidence in the No government indicated No's expectation that his new cabinet will also be a driving force.

Meanwhile, No signaled a shift in the economic policy of his government toward fairer distribution with the appointment of Cho Sun, a Seoul National University professor whose economic theories focus on the promotion of individual welfare rather than the national economy, as deputy prime minister and economic planning minister.

No also made it clear that he will deal sternly with dissident forces attempting to overthrow his government by appointing Pak Se-chik, a former army general who headed the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, as director of the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency).

The appointments of Yi Han-tong, a prosecutor-turned lawmaker who has served as the ruling party's chief policymaker, as home affairs minister and former prosecutor-general Ho Hyong-ku as justice minister backed up No's intention.

Meanwhile, in what political observers have called "the biggest political crisis for No" since his inauguration as president 10 months ago, more people remain doubtful over the possibility that no can overcome the crisis facing him with the new cabinet.

DJP Reshuffle Expected 6 or 7 December
SK0512123488 Seoul YONHAP in English
1224 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—A sweeping reshuffle of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is expected Tuesday or Wednesday following Monday's cabinet reshuffle, party sources said.

President No Tae-u, concurrently president of the DJP, on Monday met with party advisors Chae Mun-sik, Pak Chun-kyu, Kim Chong-rye and Yu Hak-song at the presidential residence Chongwadae to discuss the planned reorganization, the sources said, and he will contact members of the Central Executive Committee Tuesday.

Pak Chun-kyu is almost certain to be named party chairman while Yi Chong-chan, minister of state for political affairs, is being appointed as secretary-general.

Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the DJP, will retain his post, while chief party policy-maker is likely to be selected between Rep. Yi Sung-yun or Rep. Yi Cha-hon, the sources forecast.

The reshuffle have also to include the chairmanship of the parliamentary standing committee on budget settlement and deliberation, and the chairmanships of DJP chapters in Kyonggi, North Chungchong, North Cholla and South Cholla Provinces, all of which were vacated in the Monday cabinet reshuffle.

Chongwadae Officials 'Tightlipped' on Reshuffle
SK0412024188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 Dec 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Mum on Reshuffle"]

[Text] The cabinet reshuffle could come as early as tomorrow, but Chongwadae officials remained tightlipped on who will be replaced and by whom.

"President No has met many persons from various walks of life in connection with the forthcoming shake-up, but we cannot know his intention," an official said.

"The figures who met the President may make their own predictions, but they will turn out to be only speculations," he said.

Senior presidential secretaries were occupied with routine tasks, the lack of extraordinary moves triggering speculation that No has completed ringing the changes in his cabinet.

Some Replacements Still Undecided
SK0412030388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u will reshuffle his cabinet tomorrow, an aide said yesterday.

Cabinet members will submit their resignations tomorrow morning, right after which No will announce the new lineup, the aide said, insisting on anonymity.

However, replacements for some key posts, possibly including prime minister, have not been decided yet.

No briefed Hong Song-chol, his chief secretary, and Choe Pyong-yol, a senior secretary for political affairs, on his selections yesterday and told them to get the consent of his choices by this morning.

The aide indicated that No has decided to replace Premier Yi Hyon-chae to more vigorously push forward with his top priority northern diplomacy.

Frontrunners to succeed Yi include Ko Hung-mun, a retired opposition leader; dissident pastor Kang Won-yong; former National Unification Minister Yi Yong-hui; and Yi Han-phen, former deputy premier, the No aide said.

They are among the people Hong recently met, he confirmed.

Others contacted by Hong last week include So Yong-bun, president of KBS-TV, and Yang Ho-min, a noted political critic and freelance writer, he said.

No has had to delay the reshuffle because he couldn't find suitable candidates for home, foreign and justice ministers.

The president, the aide said, can no longer postpone the announcement without cooling down popular expectations for his cabinet reorganization.

No promised to reorganize both his cabinet and the ruling DJP leadership to distance his government from the Fifth Republic and to inject fresh vigor into the nation at an early date in a nationally-televised speech Nov. 26.

No met Prime Minister Yi Friday afternoon to discuss the cabinet reorganization, the No aide confirmed.

While No has kept secret his new cabinet lineup, speculation is rampant on who will succeed whom.

Most talked about candidate to succeed Na Ung-pae as deputy premier and EPB minister is Chang Tuk-chin, agriculture, fisheries and forestry minister under President Pak Chung-hui.

Possible successors to Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su are Choe Ho-chung, ambassador to Saudi Arabia; No Chai-won, former deputy foreign minister, and Kim Kyong-won, former ambassador to Washington.

Contrary to reports, a senior ruling party source said, Home Minister Yi Chung-ku may be retained. If he is replaced, the source said, Yi Han-tong, head of the DJP's policy coordination and planning office, is expected to succeed.

Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang is likely to be succeeded by either former Justice Yi Myong-hui or Yi Yong-hun, former director of the Office of Legislation, the source said on condition of anonymity.

Cho Wan-kyu, chancellor of the prestigious Seoul National University, may be tapped for the education portfolio now held by Kim Yong-sik, he said.

Most of the economic portfolios are certain to be replaced in the cabinet shake-up, the source confirmed.

Promising candidates for the posts include Han Song-su, a college professor-turned-DJP lawmaker; Pak Song, a senior presidential secretary for economic affairs; and Mun Hi-kap, deputy economic planning minister.

Former DJP Secretary-General Sim Myong-po, widely known as one of No's most-trusted intimates, may succeed Yi chong-chan as the first state minister for political affairs, he said.

Reports last week said that Yi, selfnamed opposition leader inside the ruling camp, is competing to succeed Yun Kil-chung as party chairman, the No. 2 post in the party hierarchy, with Pak Chun-kyu, a standing adviser to No, as party president.

No will meet Yun Tuesday to discuss the reshuffle of key ruling party posts, the No aide said.

The president will finalize the new ruling party leadership after meeting heads of the ruling party's provincial chapters, probably right after his talks with Yun, he said.

Taking into consideration No's schedule next week, the aide said, the reorganization of the ruling party leadership is likely to be announced at the weekend.

Prospects for Replacing 'Fifty-Fifty'

SK0412033088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] In the implementation of one of his promises made during his appeal calling for a pardon for his predecessor Chon Tu-hwan on Nov. 26, President No Tae-u is expected to conduct a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle tomorrow.

The Cabinet shakeup will be immediately followed by a restructuring of the governing Democratic Justice Party hierarchy, probably Wednesday, informed sources revealed yesterday.

"Final lists of Cabinet minister candidates drawn up by Chongwadae Secretaries, the DJP and the Agency for National Security Planning were sent to President No Friday," a presidential aide said, speaking on the condition of anonymity.

He added, "During this weekend, President No will complete the selection of ministers and it is certain he will announce it Monday or Tuesday after acquiring consents from those selected."

Deep interest is centered on whether Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae will be replaced or not. As for the DJP chairmanship, President No is known to be near a decision to replace Yun Kil-chung with Pak Chun-kyu, former acting chairman of the Democratic Republican Party and a seven-term legislator.

An informed source at Chongwadae said, "The replacement of the premier is a fifty-fifty change." His remarks reflect the difficulty which No faces in finding an appropriate figure with a "clean image and competence."

No is facing high-running public demand for an "across-the-board" reshuffle of the administration and the government party in a gesture to make a break with the Fifth Republic and refresh the government's image.

Those whose names are emerging for possible assumption of the premiership include former prominent opposition leader Ko Hung-mun, Rev. Kang Won-yong, ex-deputy premier Yi Han-pin, Choe Sok-chae, chairman of the Munhwa Broadcast Corporation (MBC), former national unification minister Yi Yong-hui, Yi Won-kyong, Korean ambassador to Japan and former foreign minister, and former vice National Assembly speaker Min Kwan-sik.

In the projected Cabinet shakeup, only a handful of members are likely to keep their posts.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae is likely to be replaced. Candidates include Prof. Cho Sun of Seoul National University, former agriculture-fisheries minister Chang Tok-chin, Rep. Yi Sung-yun and former DJP legislator Kang Kyong-sik.

Candidates for Home Minister are DJP lawmakers Yi Han-tong and Kim Tae-ho, Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee president Pak Se-chik and Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-kap.

DJP 'Source' Cited on Cabinet Appointments
SK0412124488 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
4 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u will implement an overall cabinet reshuffle on 5 December to include the prime minister. Before the overall cabinet reshuffle on that day, Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae will convene a special cabinet meeting, will collect letters of resignation from all the ministers of state, and will hand them to President No.

On completing the selection of his cabinet on the night of 3 December, President No began to hear the opinions of those whom he had selected for the cabinet posts. The selection will be concluded some time on 4 December.

After the cabinet reshuffle, President No is planning to implement reshuffle in the DJP in the middle of next week at the latest, thus concluding the reorganization of the ruling circles and resolving the political situation involving the Fifth Republic by taking follow-up measures according to the 26 November special statement.

On 3 December a high-ranking source of the ruling circles said, "The upcoming cabinet reshuffle will be an overall reshuffle that will replace the prime minister and all other cabinet ministers, except for two or three

cabinet ministers." This source also said, "Rev Kang Won-yong; Yi Yong-hui, the former minister of the National Unification Board; DJP Assemblyman Kang Yong-hun; and Ko Hung-mun, former Vice National Assembly Speaker, are being considered for the post of prime minister. Rev Kang is the most likely candidate among them. Negotiations are under way with him, and only his approval is pending."

However, there is still the possibility that Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae will retain his post.

It was learned that a decision was also made on naming Seoul National University Professor Cho Sun as deputy prime minister.

It was learned that it is almost certain that Pae Myong-in, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, will be replaced and that Pak Se-chick, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee; Kim Yong-kap, minister of Government Administration; and So Tong-kwon, former prosecutor general, are candidates for this post.

It was also learned that Kim Kyong-won and No Chae-won, ambassadors-at-large; Choe Ho-chung, ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and Yi Hong-ku, minister of the National Unification Board, are included in the final list of candidates for the post of minister of foreign affairs and that, Ambassador Kim or Minister Yi Hong-ku is the most likely to be appointed, however.

The source also said that DJP Policy Committee Chairman Yi Han-tong or Chong Chong-taek, National Assembly Budget Committee chairman, is likely to be appointed as the minister of internal affairs and that Yi Myong-hui, former Justice of the Supreme Court, and Ho Hyong-ku, former Prosecutor General, are on the list of candidates for the post of minister of justice, with former Justice Yi the most likely. It seems that Mun Hui-kap, deputy minister of the Economic Planning Board, or Yi Sung-yun, director of the DJP Office of Policy Coordination, will be appointed minister of commerce; that Pak Sung, chief presidential secretary for economic affairs, will be appointed minister of health and social affairs; and that Choe Pyong-yol, chief presidential secretary on political affairs, will be appointed minister of culture and information. It is likely that Yi Kyu-song, director of the Office of Administrative Coordination of the Office of the Prime Minister, will be appointed minister of finance and that Cho Ik-nae, governor of South Kyongsang Province, will be appointed minister of agriculture and fisheries.

DJP Assemblyman Chang Yong-chol is considered for the post of minister of labor; and Chang Tok-chin, former minister of agriculture and fisheries, or Ko Kon, former assemblyman will be appointed mayor of Seoul.

DJP Assemblymen Nam Chae-hui and Kim Yong-tae are considered for the post of first minister of state for political affairs. Meanwhile, it was learned that in Chongwadae, Chief Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs Choe Pyong-yol, Chief Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Pak Sung, and Chief Presidential Information Secretary Yi Su-chong will be replaced.

It was learned that DJP Assemblyman Son Chu-hwan and other people are considered for the post of chief presidential secretary for political affairs and that Mun Hui-kap, deputy minister of the Economic Planning Board, is the most likely for the post of chief presidential secretary for economic affairs. It was also learned that former Assemblyman Hyon Kyong-tae will be included in the new cabinet.

Meanwhile, it was learned that rumors were circulating that Assembly Pak Chun-kyu will be appointed DJP chairman, that internal discord has taken place, and that Chairman Yun Kil-chung may retain his post. It was learned, however, that a firm decision was made on Assemblyman Pak's appointment considering his relations with the opposition parties and his ability to lead the political situation according to the spirit of the 29 June declaration.

In connection with this, Chairman Yun Kil-chung will visit Chongwadae early next week to convey the party's opinions to the president.

DJP Chairman Discusses Political Changes
SK0512055988 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Interview with DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung by KBS anchorman Pak Song-pom in the KBS studio at 1230 GMT on 2 December—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pak Song-pom] How are you, Chairman Yun Kil-chung?

[Yun Kil-chung] How are you?

[Pak] I will ask you, first of all, about the issue of the so-called severance from the Fifth Republic and liquidation of the Fifth Republic. I understand that you, Chairman Yun, like to use the phrase liquidation of the Fifth Republic better than severance from the Fifth Republic. Needless to say, there certainly is a difference in meaning between these phrases. What is your opinion of such a difference?

[Yun] No part of history should be eliminated. Likewise, history should not be cut off. What I mean by liquidation is to liquidate the irregularities and authoritarianism of the Fifth Republic through democratic reform. However, the theory of severance means the severance from the Fifth Republic by the new government based on

revolutionary and retaliatory ideas. This is not what the people want nor will this help national harmony. Thus, I believe the word liquidation is more appropriate. [passage omitted]

[Pak] The issue of the presence of former Presidents Choe Kyu-ha and Chon Tu-hwan at the National Assembly hearings has become a political issue between the ruling and opposition parties and a matter of great interest to the people. What is your view on this issue?

[Yun] Former President Chon Tu-hwan sincerely apologized to the people for everything that took place under the authoritarian political situation during the Fifth Republic and went off to the mountains to live in seclusion with a sense of repentance after returning all of his properties. Calling him back to the hearing may be construed as an intention to condemn and punish him. Therefore, I think it is not appropriate to bring out this issue again to make it a target of endless argument among the people from the standpoint of not only the nation's prestige but also our democratic development.

The call on former President Chon Tu-hwan to testify at the National Assembly hearings may be helpful in probing into the truth from a certain point of view, but from the other point of view, such a call may be regarded as an intention to condemn a certain government based on the idea of retaliation. The opposition parties made public pledges that they would not seek to take any revenge on anyone. In other words, they do not want retaliation. However, leading the situation in such a way may be regarded as an intention for retaliation. [passage omitted]

[Pak] I asked the presidents of the opposition parties this question: Two opposition parties are calling for the introduction of a special prosecutors system through special committees of the National Assembly while the other opposition party expressed a cautious attitude toward this issue. We understand that the DJP is opposed to this system. Will you tell us the reason?

[Yun] The opposition parties have already raised this issue during the negotiations for the Election Law and the Constitution. However, the system of special prosecutors not only runs counter to the principle of separation of the three powers of government but also raises some constitutional problems under the circumstances in which our nation follows the continental law system. Therefore, we were opposed to adopting this system at that time.

People often talk about the U.S. system of special prosecutors. However, this system involves the process of nominating the prosecutors by the chief justice at the proposal of the attorney general. [passage omitted]

Thus, our party maintains the position that the special prosecutor system is not appropriate and that a special department should be formed within the Ministry of Justice so that similar effects can be obtained. [passage omitted]

[Pak] Now, I would like to ask a few questions about internal DJP issues. Although it failed to gain the majority Assembly seats, the DJP is clearly the first party in the Assembly and the party in power. Nevertheless, many people point out that the DJP has been dragged around by the opposition parties, being unable to fully demonstrate its functions. Furthermore, I think that the DJP is in a state where it is readjusting its position so that the people's concern about the possibility of a crisis within the party can be eliminated. What are your plans?

[Yun] We fully understand the people's concern. Our party regrets the fact that the DJP did not sternly cope with the radical trend taking place in the course of democratization because some people habitually claim that if the DJP strongly controls such a trend, it represses democratization and runs counter to democracy.

However, I believe that the opposition parties should also be held responsible for such a trend. Not only the ruling but also opposition parties are forces that equally lead the political situation. [passage omitted]

[Pak] There are two different views toward the political situation of today and the future. One view is that of anxiety and the other one holds no anxiety. [passage omitted]

What is your opinion about the future political situation?

[Yun] In short, I have an optimistic view. Today, it is merely the voices of radical forces that are resounding as if a revolutionary atmosphere is being created. Therefore, a number of people who want stability and those who want democratization are worried about the possibility of a more serious crisis.

However, as was shown in a recent poll, the number of forces who raise radical voices and attempt to create a revolutionary atmosphere is very small. But their voices are very loud. Therefore, it is now time for the majority of the people who want stability and reform amid stability to raise their voices. Based on this concept, the ruling party should take the initiative in leading the political situation while the opposition parties seek their own true shape and nature, not becoming involving with such radical voices, so that true democratic development toward the bright future can be achieved. [passage omitted]

[Pak] This is my last question: It is now time for the government power to be exercised more urgently than ever before. The factors causing social unrest can be found in many domains and people from many strata should be held responsible for such unrest.

However, the just exercise of the government power clearly depends on the decision of the government and the ruling party. What is the reason that government power is not being properly exercised and not being exercised in such a manner as to arouse the people's sympathy? And what is your comment about measures against possible social unrest in the future?

[Yun] I recently noted that the people argue over the issue of whether there should be reform or revolution. However, the meaning of revolution and quasi-revolution is different from the kind of revolution we usually talk about. This issue consists of the recently formulated idea of revolution and quasi-revolution that strongly reflects the will of the people to reform society even by violating laws and order and doing so in a state where the restrictions of law are transcended.

Democracy will never be realized unless reform is carried out on the basis of stability and unless the laws and order are observed. I think the first step for democracy is to observe the laws and order. [passage omitted]

The revolutionary idea of carrying out one's objectives by means of violent forces and destroying law and order in a radical manner should be controlled and ruled by the law. By so doing, the democratic order can be maintained and development can occur. Proceeding from this stance, the government should resolutely maintain order.

[Pak] Thank you, DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung.

[Yun] Thank you.

Students Throw Firebombs at U.S. Base
SK0312024488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 3 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] A band of about 20 students hurled firebombs at the U.S. Eighth Army base Wednesday, police said.

After gathering in front of Soodo Girls' High School in Yongsan, the students dashed toward the army base at around 6:50 p.m., and threw 38 firebombs over the wall surrounding the base, witnesses said yesterday.

They demonstrated for about five minutes shouting, "Yankees go home," and left behind some 200 fliers.

Seven of the 38 firebombs exploded on the grass, burning about 1 pyong (3.3 sq. meters) of lawn. There was no damage to facilities, police said. The rest of the firebombs did not go off.

Paper Reports Policy Planning Talks
SK0312033588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 3 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] Korean and U.S. officials exchanged views on matters of mutual concern including the recent changes in East-West relations and the political situations around

the Korean peninsula during the eighth Korea-U.S. policy planning talks, Kim Sok-kyu, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, said yesterday.

Kim, who led the Korean delegation to the annual meeting which was held at the Foreign Ministry Thursday and yesterday, said the U.S. side briefed the Korean officials on the result of the U.S.-Soviet policy planning talks in Moscow last month.

The Korean side explained to the U.S. officials the foreign policy of the Sixth Republic including its north-ern policy toward the East bloc nations, he said.

The Korean officials also had a chance to be briefed on the direction of the foreign policy of the Bush administration, Kim said.

He said what was discussed in the Seoul meeting will be summarized to be handed to the new U.S. administration.

The U.S.-side delegation was headed by Richard Kauzlarich, deputy director of the policy planning staff of the State Department.

'Majority' Support Presence of U.S. Troops
SK0312024788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] A majority of the people support the continued stationing of the U.S. troops here on the southern half of the Korean peninsula, according to a recent public opinion survey.

The opinion poll jointly conducted by the Korea Gallup Inc. and the monthly Military Vision showed that 73.6 percent of 1,500 people surveyed answered that it was necessary for the U.S. forces to remain in South Korea.

The survey covered 561 housewives, 456 blue-collar workers, 157 white-collar workers, 149 businessmen, 55 college students and 123 other people across the country.

The survey said 47.7 percent of the total replied that participation of former military people in the politics was not good.

Asked to comment on the impact exercised by the ex-generals, 53.3 percent of the 1,500 people answered that they had quite a heavy influence on the nation's political scene.

But, those who believed that the former generals had a slight influence on the politics accounted for 24.1 percent of the total, according to the survey.

The poll showed 54.3 percent of the surveyed said that the influence of the ex-generals has been reduced from that of the past.

Those who thought that their influence would shrink further from the present accounted for 54.9 percent, the survey said.

As for their attitude toward the military servicemen, 83.6 percent came out with a reply that they felt good to the servicemen.

Contrarily, 54.8 percent of 55 students said that they felt good to the servicemen.

On the question of the current military conscription, the survey said, 10.5 percent of the total answered that the system was very impartial.

The poll indicated that 33.7 percent evaluated the conscription was relatively fair, while 35.5 percent commented it was not so fair.

Those who thought South Korea was superior to North Korea in military strength accounted for 29.1 percent of the total, the survey said.

Of the total, 52.1 percent replied that they thought North Korea was far more stronger than South Korea in the military aspect.

The poll also showed 55.7 percent responded negatively to the possibility of another war on the peninsula, while 24.5 percent expressed a fear about the possible outbreak.

Current Necessity for Security
SK0412044988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 Dec 88 p 8

["Editorial": "U.S. Troops in Korea"]

[Text] Until just a few years ago, South Korea was, perhaps, one of the few countries on earth where no shouts of "Yankee-go-home" were heard. Today, anti-American rhetoric has become virtually normal slogan for vociferous activists.

In hindsight, it was unthinkable even to talk about the withdrawal of U.S. troops—it was a belief shared among the people that they owed their country's security and survival to the American military shield. They were haunted by the nightmare of the North Korean Communists' invasion in 1950.

That aside, it was inconceivable, because of deep-rooted moral values, to act perfidiously toward Americans, without whose help South Korea could not have survived the aggression. Their moral sense also applied to the role of the United States, which liberated Korea from colonial rule by defeating Japan in World War II. Koreans though that remaining grateful to the Americans was the moral propriety: to question such eventualities or become skeptical about the benefactors' intention was considered immoral.

In a sense, such euphoric amity toward the United States is quite emotional and long kept the lid on an inclination to a different perspective. The anti-Americanism now advocated by activists, especially students, is their bid to perceive things from the cold-headed viewpoint of national identity. This sentiment, in a sense, is a harsh repercussion of the euphoric way of thinking. It is, to some extent, emotional in a similar way to that euphoria. A balanced approach is desired to the presence of American forces here.

Against such backdrop, different views have been raised here and abroad, especially in the United States, on the necessity of keeping American troops in Korea. A few days ago, Roger Brooks, director of the Heritage Foundation's Asian Research Institute, proposed that the next U.S. Government under George Bush should maintain American troops at the present level. His rationale, as reported, is that this is necessary to deter Soviet adventurism at a time when preparing for the advent of the century of the Pacific for which he suggested Bush should put more diplomatic emphasis on Asia than Europe. His suggestion draws attention as he is said to have close relations with the Republicans.

Brooks even floated the idea that Bush make a major speech in Hawaii or Guam, similar to that made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok in 1986. He raised the need for explaining the necessity of American troops in Asia at the current level. He then proposed that Bush ask the Korean government to explain to the Korean people what security and economic benefits their country gets through the U.S. forces in their land. In his words, this is necessary to mollify anti-American sentiment.

Contrary to Brooks' overture, which is based on reciprocity serving both sides' interests, two other American policy research analysts proposed that the next Bush administration phase out U.S. troops in two or three years so as to enable the whole or most of the American military presence to be withdrawn by the mid-1990's. Amos Jordan, president of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, in a co-authored column contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES, said operational control of the Korean Armed Forces should be given back in order for American troops to keep a low profile.

Few would deny the role American troops have in deterring the recurrence of war and, for that matter, serving Washington's global strategical requirements, as indicated in Brooks' words, to check Moscow's adventurism. The American military presence is necessary from Washington's practical standpoint, as testified when the Carter administration scrapped its withdrawal plan in the late 1970's despite earlier reasons given to justify it.

So long as security cooperation is required of both sides, it is a logical necessity for them to give their peoples better awareness of that need in a more convincing way. National security is too serious to be risked for any political gambits. Washington's ambiguity, unwittingly shown in its resolve to include South Korea in its defense periphery on the eve of the Korean War, was largely to blame for allowing Pyongyang and its allies to make the miscalculation that led to the war. The cost of that ambiguity was immense for Washington as well as Seoul.

In fact, no Koreans expect or want the United States to keep its troops here indefinitely. Yet the majority of Koreans are serious and practical enough when it comes to national security, notwithstanding the clamorous demand in some segments of society for U.S. troops to withdraw. A recent survey of 3,000 people by the national Unification Board found that only 7.2 percent favor an immediate pullout of U.S. troops while 59.1 percent favor a phased withdrawal and 32.4 percent their continued presence.

Of course, self-reliance is an idealistic goal we must try to reach. However, it must be noted that security necessity largely arises from what and how the other side intends and is capable of doing. And we should make sure that our deterrence is enough to prevent war, the cost of which is too horrendous to be compensated. At the moment, the presence of U.S. troops works for that imperative. Keeping assured deterrence is the sure way of hammering out peace arrangements, which must be our eventual goal. To ensure such deterrence, both sides need to adjust the U.S. military presence to better suit the present requirements, not war-devastated days gone by.

Police Turn American Over to U.S. Authorities

SK0412023788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] An American employee at a U.S. military unit was apprehended by police on Nov. 24 for his involvement in a traffic accident near Paju, Kyonggi-to, which resulted in the death of a Korean woman and promptly released into the custody of U.S. authorities under the SOFA [Status of Forces Agreement] agreement.

Ronald E. Fortin, recreation supervisor for the Community Family and Soldier Support Command, 2nd Infantry Division at Camp Greaves, was driving his vehicle near Paju and struck Han Hyon-cha, 65, as she crossed the street.

Han was transported to the Ilsin Hospital where she was announced dead at 6:40 a.m. Han was a resident of Pajukun.

Fortin, 52, was turned over to U.S. military police under provisions of the ROK/US Status of Forces Agreement. He is currently under international hold pending the outcome of the investigation and legal proceedings by Korean police.

Nightclubs in Province Losing U.S. Customers
SK0412023388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 4 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Tongduchon, Kyonggi-to—Entertainment spots here drawing business mostly from American servicemen are facing a major slump.

Owners of nightclubs, bars and disco clubs said yesterday that since the end of the Olympics Americans have refrained from coming out to the city.

American customers at more than 40 shops have dwindled to one tenth in number and these night spots may have to close soon if the slump continues, they said.

A man, who has been running a bar that caters mostly to U.S. military personnel at Posan-tong for the past 20 years, said his business has been in the red since mid October.

"Up until the opening of the Olympics, there used to be 200 to 300 customers every day from 7 p.m. to 2 a.m.," he said, "but now, there are only 10-20 visitors per day."

A proprietor of a bar in Kwangam-tong agreed that the number of customers has dropped alarmingly since the Olympics ended. "I used to make 700,000 to 800,000 won on average a day, but profits these days do not even total 100,000 won," he said.

People here suspect that authorities of U.S. military bases are discouraging their men from going out because of the increasing anti-U.S. sentiments among college students.

Hungary Opens Permanent Mission in Seoul
SK0512110088 Seoul YONHAP in English
1023 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—Sandor Etre, Hungary's first ambassador to its permanent mission in Seoul, said Monday that Hungary and South Korea will soon begin negotiations for the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The 47-year-old career diplomat, who heads the Hungarian diplomatic mission to South Korea which opened following his arrival in Seoul Monday afternoon, also said that ambassador-level diplomatic ties between Seoul and Budapest will be established after the successful completion of the negotiations.

He made the remarks in a news conference at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport.

Etre noted that the two countries had already agreed to begin negotiations as soon as possible on the possible establishment of diplomatic relations when Seoul and Budapest reached agreement on Sept. 13 to exchange permanent missions.

He said he firmly believes that relations between the two countries in all aspects including economy, culture and sports will be promoted by the exchange of permanent missions in each other's capital, especially noting that an investment protection agreement was reached between Hungary and South Korea.

The Hungarian envoy, who studied at Kim Il-song University in North Korea and served as Hungary's ambassador to Pyongyang from 1979 to 1984, opened his nation's mission, located temporarily in the Seoul Hilton Hotel. The mission is staffed by five officials.

When asked what he thought about the prospects of relations between South Korea and East bloc countries, Ambassador Etre said he is not in a position to comment on the matter, adding that socialist countries in East Europe have been proceeding with their own diplomatic policies.

As for relations between his country and North Korea in the wake of Hungary's improved ties with South Korea, Etre said Hungary would do its utmost for good relations with other countries, including North Korea, even though his country seeks improved ties with Seoul.

The ambassador, in what seemed to demonstrate his intimacy with Korea, spoke in fluent Korean during his press conference.

Etre was greeted by a Foreign Ministry protocol official at the airport.

South Korea opened its permanent mission to Budapest on Oct. 25. The South Korean mission is headed by Han Taek-chae.

USSR Permits Visits by Korean Residents
SK0412073488 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] On 20 September the Soviet Union permitted Korean residents in Sakhalin Song Kyu-yong and his wife, Yi Chol-ku, who are of Soviet nationality, and Yun Tok-sun, of no nationality, to return temporarily to South Korea to meet their families for the first time.

Following this, the Soviet Union recently permitted four family members of U Tae-yong, a Korean resident in Alma-Ata, Kazakh Soviet Republic, a temporary visit to South Korea.

It is been learned that the Soviet Union will also permit Pak Chan-u and his wife, Korean residents in Sakhalin of Soviet nationality, to visit South Korea, accepting the hope to visit South Korea that they expressed during their trip to Japan.

RDP Seen as 'Overly Sensitive' to Public Opinion
SK0412024788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
4 Dec 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Public Reaction"]

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party is overly sensitive to public opinion in the wake of approval of the 1989 budget Friday by the DJP, RDP and NDRP over opposition from the PPD.

A solution to the farm debt problem should be sought through policy tools, helping farmers become "self-sufficient" rather than liquidating their debts of 4 trillion won with state funds, said Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP.

Farm debts should be paid back on a long-term installment basis with interest, according to the RDP. The PPD demands liquidation of the debts, inclusive of principal and interest, with state funds.

"It is unfair that urban poor, miners, workers and other less fortunate people are being neglected while 4 trillion won in state funds is funneled into farming households disregarding the nature of their debts," an RDP lawmaker charged.

Chon Summoned for Assembly Hearing 8 Dec
SK0312033088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] Inje, Kangwon Province—Ex-President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday received a summons calling for his testimony at a hearing of a special National Assembly committee next Thursday on irregularities of his Fifth Republic.

Chon has been in internal exile at Paek-dam Temple near here since late last month.

Parliamentary Hearing To Resume This Month
SK0512053188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0520 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—Parliamentary hearings probing alleged corruption and other wrongdoings committed during the rule of former President Chon Tu-hwan will resume Tuesday.

The National Assembly special committee probing the 1980 Kwangju civilian uprising is to hear testimony Tuesday from then Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwack and two other persons to determine if the expansion of the then emergency martial law on May 17, 1980, was lawful.

The Assembly panel is scheduled to hear testimony Wednesday from then Special Warfare Commander Chong Ho-yong, currently a lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Gen. Yun Hung-chong in charge of the then Martial Law Administration over the city of Kwangju.

The panel will question the two retired army generals on who ordered soldiers to fire at anti-government demonstrators during the bloody Kwangju rebellion and the exact number of casualties.

The panel plans to hold another round of hearings from Dec. 19-21, summoning former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha to testify.

The panel will issue a writ of summons for parliamentary testimony to the two former presidents if they decline to appear at the scheduled hearings, a panel source said.

Another Assembly special committee which is probing the irregularities of the Fifth Republic will hold hearings on Dec. 8-10, with Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, Chong Su-chang, former chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Chang Se-tong, former chief of the Agency for National Security Planning, to testify.

The panel seeks testimony from Chang and the business leaders on whether the enormous funds for the Ilhae Foundation were raised in a forcible manner from big businesses.

Campus Unrest Could Cause University Closures
SK0412040688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] The government has warned of possible suspension of classes or temporary closure if universities and colleges fail to function properly due to protracted campus protests.

In an address to presidents and deans, Education Minister Kim Yong-sik said, "The ministry will take an administrative measure of a strong nature as far as the law permits if chronic disputes continue either because the person in charge is lacking in his ability or because the school foundation does not make efforts to normalize the situation themselves."

Prior to resorting to this punitive measure, the minister said that his ministry would first help schools try to settle campus issues by all available means.

Minister Kim delivered the strongly-worded address at the meeting of the chief administrators of the nation's 115 universities and colleges at the Daihan Life Insurance Building, Yoido yesterday.

Administrative actions of this strong nature could mean temporary closure of the school, or suspension of classes to say nothing of the revocation of the ministry's approval of the appointment of chairman of school board or its president, according to an official of the ministry.

Ministry has allowed campus matters to be decided on by the people within the school in the last few years. But today it can no longer remain a bystander while the school is being ruined by a small vocal and radical minority." [quotation marks as published]

"The ministry has a responsibility to protect the majority of students and help the public educational establishments to function properly. Thus, it cannot but respond to the situation in a more active manner."

Students using force to push their demands will be subject to indemnity in addition to such punitive measures as suspension from school or expulsion, the minister said.

Referring to irregularities of the school foundation which have emerged as major cause of student protests, he said, "The ministry will carry out a thorough inspection when there are reports that they have been badly managed. When the irregularities and misdeeds are uncovered, both administrative and financial support will be curbed and those involved will be strongly punished."

The minister said that his ministry is considering allowing universities to decide on whether or not to continue with such national policy subjects as national ethics, Korean history, and military training. These subjects have up to now been taught mandatorily.

Burma

PRC Envoy Calls on Industry Minister

BK0312094788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Mr Cheng Ruisheng, the PRC ambassador to Burma, called on Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of energy, at 1330 today at the minister's office in the Ministry of Energy.

Energy Minister Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin held friendly discussions and consultations on the progress of petroleum projects being carried out jointly by the Union of Burma and the PRC.

Also present at the meeting were Mr (Ba Chiyun), economic attache of the PRC Embassy; U Tin Tun, director general of the Ministry of Energy; Commander Kyaw Myint, special officer; and U Aung Min, managing director of the Myanma Oil Corporation.

SLORC Holds 14th News Conference 2 December

BK0312104088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Excerpt] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 14th news conference with local and foreign correspondents at 1230 in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense.

The news conference was attended by the director and chief editors of the News and Periodicals Corporation of the Ministry of Information and journalists from foreign news agencies—BBC, VOA, AP, XINHUA, ASAHI SHIMBUN, ANKARA, AFP, REUTER, TASS, ANSA—the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, and NEWSWEEK magazine.

The information committee introduced to the journalists seven students who returned from the KNU [Karen National Union] camps, and the students answered questions from the local and foreign journalists. [passage omitted]

Aung Gyi Dismissed From Democracy League

BK0412002388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1830 GMT
3 Dec 88

[Text] Rangoon, Dec 4 (AFP) [Dateline as received]—Former Brigadier-General Aung Gyi, the chairman of the National League for Democracy, was dismissed Saturday from that party, a statement by the league's Central Council announced.

The statement was issued following a meeting of the Central Council called to discuss accusations by Mr. Aung Gyi that communists had infiltrated the league and his demands that they be expelled.

The accusations were rejected by a vote of 28 to 13, the statement said.

At a press conference immediately after, Mr. Aung Gyi said he had officially resigned following a rejection of his demands to expel eight alleged communists from the 42-member council.

Other leaders of the league, considered to be the most powerful amongst the 157 parties that have emerged in Burma, include Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's founding father Aung San, and former General Tin U.

Mr. Aung Gyi said he had written on November 25 to Aung San Suu Kyi to tell her that "communist and pro-communist elements around here are engaging undesirable organizational methods to penetrate (the league)."

He had demanded that she expel them "for the good of the National League for Democracy and the future of Burma," he added.

Mr. Aung Gyi described the incident as a confrontation between communists and anticommunists where communists had prevailed, resulting in his ouster as well as 13 of his supporters.

He denied earlier reports that he had registered a new party under the name of Union National Democracy Party (UNDP), claiming the matter was still under discussion.

Asked about his future plans, Mr. Aung Gyi said he was committed to continue the fight for democracy. "We are in the process of considering how to go about it," he said.

Aung San Suu Kyi told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE she regretted the split, which she described as "unfortunate", but that she did not consider it a setback.

She said she saw the incident as "a confrontation between democracy and autocracy."

"No one in however elevated position should have the right to judge. Everyone should be given a chance to defend himself," Aung San Suu Kyi said.

She described the outcome as "a triumph of democratic principles."

"Right has triumphed over the word of one man at the top. It is proof that we are not only talking democracy, but practising it," she said.

The National League for Democracy was formed as an alliance of 3 separate groups under the leadership of Brig. Aung Gyi, Gen. Tin U, a former defense chief of staff, and Aung San Suu Kyi.

Diplomats have said it could be seen as the most likely to succeed in general elections promised by the military junta that took over power on September 18, following two months of nationwide unrest denouncing 26 years of one-party rule.

Political Parties Continue To Register

19-Party Coalition

*BK0312103788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] The Coalition League for Democratic Multiparty Unity, which is a coalition of 19 political parties which have already registered with the Commission for Holding Multiparty General Elections, and which has its headquarters at No 84 Hume Road, Sanchaung Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 2 December 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 159 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Central Executive Committee of the Coalition League for Democratic Multiparty Unity has been formed with the following members of the Central Executive Committee being drawn from the 19 political parties:

Chairman: Bo Kya Nyunt, Antifascist People's Freedom League, AFPFL, Original Headquarters
Members: U Po Tha Bay, Peace and Economic Development Party of the Union of Burma; U Maung Maung Khaing, Democratic Party for Youth Society; U Soe San Ba Aung, Union Karen League; U Aung Than, Union Youth Party; U Ba Than, Labor Party, Burma; U Hla Tun, National Party; U Khin Maung Nyunt, Liberal Democracy Party; U Aye Than, New Democracy Party; U Kyaw Thauang, Peasants Party, Burma; U Nay Tun Ba Swe, Antifascist People's Freedom League, AFPFL, Original Headquarters; U San Maung, All-Burma National Progressive Democracy Party; U Than Nyunt Aung, National Party; U Ye Myint, Union Youth Party; U Kyaw Win, Youth Union for Burma Progress; U Zaw Nyein Latt, New Burma Party; Daw Moe Moe U, Democratic Party for Youth Society; U Po Mingala, Youth Organization of Antifascist People's Freedom League, Original, Burma, Headquarters; U Aye Maung, alias U Than Htut, Republican Party; U Tint Swe, Peasants Party, Burma; U Soe Nyunt, Labor Party, Burma; and U Aung Kywe, Youth Organization of Antifascist People's Freedom League.

Kachin National Congress

*BK0212092988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] The Kachin National Congress, which has its headquarters at No 74, Myoma Ward, Myikyina, Kachin State, has been permitted registration as of 1 December 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political

Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 155 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Kachin National Congress has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

President: Duwa (Zaw Maw);
General Secretary: U (Klam Naw);
Secretary: U (Sai Li);
Members: Daw (Gwe Ja); U L.W (Zaw Law); Daw (Jan On); U (Lajaung).

Progressive New Burma Party

*BK0312102088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] The Progressive New Burma Party, which has its headquarters at No 90, 5th Street, South Thayetaw Ward, Kemmendine Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 2 December in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 157/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Progressive New Burma Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Pho Hte, chairman of Rangoon District Students Union, 1960-62
Vice Chairman: U Ohn Maung, vice chairman Rangoon District Students Union, 1960-62.
Vice chairman: Daw Khin Khin Sein, BA Burmese; R.L.1; Diploma in nursing and midwifery.
General secretary: U Mya Thein, Rangoon District Students Union, 1960-62.
Joint general secretary-1: Shwetaingmye Khin Maung Swe.
Joint general secretary-2: U Thet Tin Soe, Rangoon District Students Union, 1960-62.
Members: U Myat Soe, U Win Pe, Daw Hla Tin, U Soe Naing, U Mya Aye Tun, Daw Aye Ngwe, U Thein Tun, U Tin Soe, U Soe Nyunt, U Tin Win, U Khin Maung Soe, and U Khin Maung Hnin.

Union's Genuine Democratic Party

*BK0312102788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] The Union's Genuine Democratic Party, Burma, which has its headquarters at No 27, First Floor, Phongyi Street, Lamadaw Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 2 December in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 158 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union's Genuine Democratic Party, Burma has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Maw, leader of 1938 Rangoon University College Strike;
Vice chairman-1: Thakin Myint Swe, Kayan, member of the Independence Roll of Honor, 3d class;
Vice chairman-2: U Aung Khin, Lamadaw;
Vice chairman-3: U Pho Gyi, Myingyan;
General secretary: Yan Gyi Aung;
Joint general secretary-1: U Htay Maung Tun, Thaketa, LLB, Chief Court advocate;
Joint general secretary-2: U Kyi Aung, Lamadaw, B.A.;
Joint general secretary-3: U Sonny Thwin, Shan Yoma, B. Sc. Physics
Members: U Ba Pe alias U Ba Shwe, Lamadaw; U Tin Ngwe, Pegu; U Shwe, Lamadaw, indigenous medicine practitioner; U Maung Maung Gale, Tamwe, B.A., B. L, Chief Court advocate; U Hla U, Lamadaw, indigenous medicine practitioner; U Pho Htin, Yankin; U Htin Paw, Lamadaw; U Thein Ngwe, Myingyan; U Chit Aung, Thaketa; U Saw Hlain, Thaketa; and Daw Kalyni, Thaketa, B. Sc. physics.

Commission Announces Registration of 157 Parties
BK0312111188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Dec 88

["Press Release No 124/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 2 December—the 9th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 1 December, 154 political parties have been allowed to register with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed registration today, 2 December:

1. Progressive New Burma Party;
2. Union's Genuine Democratic Party, Burma; and
3. Coalition League for Democratic Multiparty Unity

Hence, as of today, 157 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

More Political Parties Issue Objectives

People's Peace Organization

BK0212144988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Press Release No 119/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 1 December—the 8th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the People's Peace Organization of Union of Burma, which has registered with the

Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has moved its headquarters to No 402, (Dattharana) Street, Bo Phone Ward, Pegu, Pegu Division.

2. Aims:

- A. To always oppose and fight ideologies which offer false promises which are not pragmatic;
- B. To strive to the utmost to secure a genuine rule of law and growth of democracy so that people can live in peace and tranquillity; and
- C. To strive for the earliest solution of all political, economic, and social problems to meet the actual need of the country.

3. Programs:

- A. To draw up and adopt a new constitution and other necessary laws in accordance with the democratic system;
- B. To implement an independent foreign policy;
- C. To practice independent national economic policy, and strive for early rehabilitation of weakened domestic economic enterprises and all export and import businesses;
- D. To strive for reduction and elimination of unemployment in the country;
- E. Depending upon the wealth of the country, to work for the formation of people's defense forces which are really necessary for the external threats, and which are in unison with the people. Also, to work for the formation of a people's police force for the safety of people's lives, the rule of law, and peace;
- F. To initiate a stable and secured free education system, and work for eradication of unemployment among graduates;
- G. To encourage and establish the kind of culture which is not in contradiction with race, language, and religion;
- H. To ensure freedom of worship without affecting other people.

Party for National Development

BK0212145988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Press Release No 120/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 1 December—the 8th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Party for National Development, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 130, Second Floor, Second Block Lewis Street, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

- A. To totally eradicate all misdeeds and injustice from human society;

- B. To obtain full support and assistance for noble and correct deeds;
- C. To promote correct and noble ideals; and
- D. To strive for a high standard of living and full enjoyment of human rights.

3. Programs:

- A. To enact necessary laws to eradicate all misdeeds;
- B. To open departments to receive proposals and suggestions from the people and to take necessary actions;
- C. To strive to reward public servants and workers according to their work;
- D. To allow students to study abroad at their own expense and to give state assistance if necessary;
- E. To consider and accept investment, joint ventures, and assistance from abroad if it serves the interest of the country; and
- F. To facilitate and assist export of goods produced from the private sector.

All-Burma United Nationalities

*BK0512035388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 4 Dec 88*

["Press Release No 128/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 4 December—the 11th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Union of All-Burma United Nationalities, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 680, 35-A Street between 75th and 76th Streets, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division.

2. Aims

- A. To build without fail a democratic Union of Burma;
- B. To strive for friendship, unity, and equality of all the nationalities within the Union; and
- C. To strive for human rights for all nationalities.

3. Programs

- A. To establish the Union of Burma on democratic foundations;
- B. To build unity so as to strengthen the bonds of friendship and intimacy of all nationalities that reside within the Union throughout the course of history;
- C. To work for the perpetuation of the independent, sovereign Union;
- D. To work for peace, prosperity, and development of the Union;
- E. To make all the nationalities that reside in the Union throughout history work for friendship among themselves;
- F. To cooperate in the efforts to eliminate racial and ideological fanaticism; and

- G. For all the nationalities to relate on the basis of equality and to work in unity to nurture treasured sons of the Union who would bear any given responsibility for the Union.

New Burma Party

*BK0512082988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 4 Dec 88*

["Press Release No 127/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 4 December—the 11th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the New Burma Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 218, Shwehintha Street, 13th Ward, Yankin Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To build a new Burmese society in which all human rights are fully enjoyed by the national people and their food, clothing, and shelter needs are fully met;
- B. To work for the emergence of a democratic system that is in accordance with the culture of the Burmese nationalities;
- C. To safeguard and defend until the end of time the independence and sovereignty of the Union of Burma;
- D. To oppose dictatorships whether they be right- or left-wing;
- E. For the sake of peace in the world, to urge the United Nations to place a ban on all war preparations and to urge all nations to abide by that decision; and
- F. To work for the emergence of qualified and honest national youth leaders, which are urgently needed in the country.

3. Programs

- A. To strive for the drafting and passing as soon as possible of a state constitution which is of international standard and is one and the same with the wishes of all the national peoples;
- B. To permit and cooperate with public enterprises administered by the workers themselves, and enterprises run by cooperatives, private concerns, and joint owners;
- C. Tillers of land shall own the farm land or the garden land on which they labor; agricultural produce may be sold or pawned, but laws shall be drafted to prevent the emergence of landlordism;
- D. Heavy industries, arms manufacturing, nuclear and laser technology, and banking shall be the only areas that will be run by the state. Private entrepreneurs will be permitted to operate medium and small industries not run, or not suitable to be run, by the state; the workers, and the cooperatives, and the government shall render as much assistance as possible;

E. An education system that bridges the middle school, the high school, and the university education will be introduced so as to supplement research and development work;

F. To place the priority on prevention rather than treatment in the medical field; to promote not only Western medicine but also indigenous medicine up to world standards; to strive for the domestic production of medical equipment; and to encourage the development of scientific equipment.

G. To practice a nonaligned policy;

H. To oppose apartheid and class discrimination;

I. To work for the prevention of nuclear war, disarming of nuclear weapons, and reduction of conventional weapons;

J. To welcome the current disarmament efforts of the United States and the USSR; and

K. To strive to overcome the backward conditions in the economic, education, and defense fields and to achieve modernization of the country in 2 decades.

Original Antifascist Freedom League

BK041208488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 3 Dec 88

["Press Release No 125/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 3 December—the 10th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Antifascist People's Freedom League [AFPFL], Original Headquarters, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 84, Hume Road, Sanchaung Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

A. To work for the growth of democracy in accordance with the moral principles of freedom, equality, and justice.

B. To build a great society where there is no exploitation of man by man.

C. To work for the emergence of a peaceful and prosperous nation through the bonds of friendship that have been established and that remain strong through weal and woe among all the national people who reside within the Republic of the Union of Burma.

D. To continue implementing the aims and objectives of the Original AFPFL.

3. Programs

A. As the country is an agriculture-based nation, efforts will be made to modernize agriculture, to produce all types of crops, to build machinery that can produce finished goods from agricultural crops, to export finished goods, and to permit ownership of land in accordance with the slogan: Those who till the land shall own it.

B. Efforts will be made to get rid of economic exploitation of man by man, or of class by class, or of race by race.

C. In advancing according to the economic policy stated above, the following shall be permitted:

1) Key economic enterprises run by the government,

2) Enterprises run by cooperative societies,

3) Enterprises run by private concerns,

4) Enterprises jointly run by cooperatives and private concerns,

5) Enterprises jointly run by cooperatives and foreign concerns,

6) Enterprises jointly run by private and foreign concerns, and

7) Enterprises solely invested in by foreign concerns.

D. All youths of student age—regardless of their financial standing, social status, or sex—will be provided modern education each according to his or her capability. Free education from the primary to high school level will be revived.

E. To introduce an education system that is oriented toward fostering respect for basic freedoms and human rights.

F. To introduce a basic policy of improving worker-employer relations through mutual consultations.

G. To advance from the phase of relief-for-workers to the stage of self-sufficiency of workers, and to implement labor affairs in accordance with the slogan: Wealth for the owners by enriching the workers.

H. To raise the standard of living of public service personnel by raising their salaries.

I. To raise the level of both proficiency as well as rights and opportunities to that of international standards.

J. To provide lifetime guarantees.

K. To freely do the right thing according to one's conviction in international matters.

L. To always work in accordance with three basic principles—ensuring equality, ensuring fraternal solidarity, and ensuring mutual assistance and cooperation among all the states within the Union.

M. To collectively resolve through benevolence, sincerity, and with a kindred spirit any problem that arises between the states and Burma proper.

Armed Forces Clash With KIA Insurgents

BK0212170088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 2 Nov 88

[Text] At about 0430 on 27 November, a combined strength of about 400 insurgents belonging to the 5th and 11th KIA [Kachin Independence Army] Battalions simultaneously attacked in two groups the Infantry Regiment Headquarters in Mohnyin of the Kachin State and the people's police station.

While a KIA insurgents' group of about 200 were approaching from the northeast, east, and south sides of the 15th Infantry Regiment, the fighting began as they encountered the regiment patrol unit. As soon as the clash began the enemies used 75-mm recoilless rifles and 60-mm mortars, and the defense forces in return fiercely fought back. The fierce fighting lasted till 0530; the enemies then retreated to the east carrying their wounded.

About 200 KIA insurgents, divided into two groups, attacked the people's police station in Mohnyin, and the members of the police force fiercely fought back. However, they had to withdraw from the station as their numbers were less than that of the enemies. The insurgents overran the station and took away 23 assorted weapons from the arsenal, and a total of Kyat 255,669.55 from the treasury. From the lockup, 77 detainees were released and taken away with them.

As soon as the fighting began, two security units on patrol duty for the town joined the fighting as reinforcements, and fierce fighting took place with the insurgents near the rope bridge in the town center.

The enemies also tried to attack the market place and the railway station on the west bank of (Nat Yeyin) creek. However, the defense forces intercepted them, and three clashes in the town took place. They were, therefore, unable to cross to the west bank, and retreated to the east in small groups at 0630. The defense forces followed and attacked the retreating enemies.

In these incidents, the 15th Regiment Headquarters recovered two enemy corpses and two weapons; one enemy corpse and some ammunition from a subsequent clash with the retreating enemies while pursuing them; and one enemy corpse near the electric generator from the police station clash. In all, four enemy corpses, two weapons, and some ammunition were recovered.

On our side, three soldiers—one during the clash in town, two during the attack on the Regiment Headquarters—had to lay down their lives for the country. Four soldiers with five weapons were missing.

During the clashes at the police station and town, three policemen lost their lives for the country and three civilians were killed and three wounded.

It is learned that local indigenous people and the security units are pursuing and crushing the retreating enemies.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

India's Natwar Singh Makes 2-Day Visit

BK0512080688 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] The Indian minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, has arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 2-day official visit as the personal envoy of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He will hold talks with Malaysian leaders on the Kampuchean problem, the Commonwealth, and bilateral matters.

Mr Natwar Singh is on a tour of Indochinese countries and ASEAN member states to gauge their views on the Kampuchean settlement.

Calls on Mahathir 5 December

BK0512100288 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0938 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Visiting Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh Monday [5 December] called on Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed at the Prime Minister's Office here.

Natwar Singh, who is here as a special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, handed over Gandhi's personal message on the Kampuchean issue to Mahathir.

India is the only major country outside the Soviet bloc which recognizes the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Earlier, Natwar Singh held an hour's discussion at the Foreign Ministry with Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar on international and bilateral matters, including the 10-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

Natwar Singh, who arrived here Sunday, is on a tour of Indochina and ASEAN countries to gauge their views on a settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

Australian Officer on Closer Defense Cooperation

BK0512100788 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0927 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The defense industries of Malaysia and Australia can be better linked and upgraded if there is closer cooperation between the two nations, assistant chief of the Australian Defense Force - policy, Major General H.J. Coates said Monday.

He told a seminar on Australian defense industries here that the Australian Government was optimistic in the collaboration in the defense industry between Australia and Malaysia as both are stable in their politics and economy.

In addition, Malaysia and Australia also have similarities in defense strategy, said Coates, head of a 21-member Australian Southeast Asian Defense Industry Mission (SEAIM 88) currently on a 2-day visit to Malaysia.

The 1-day seminar was to stimulate defense links between Australia and Malaysia and was not a product selling event, he explained.

Coates added Australia had long established political, economic, and defense links with Southeast Asian countries. This includes a sound framework of defense relationships under the 5-power defense arrangement.

He said the Australian Government was consistently supportive of its trade and defense links with Southeast Asia via joint-ventures, coproduction, collaboration, research and development, servicing, and maintenance agreements in the defense area.

Hence, Australia has much in common with its Southeast Asian neighbors which operate similar military equipment and are also developing their capacities to supply and support that equipment.

The high-powered mission, which had visited Singapore earlier, will cover Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand to explore the potential of defense export markets. It will be in Malaysia until tomorrow.

Trade Accord Signed With Uzbekistan Republic
BK0512080288 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Malaysia and the Uzbekistan Republic of the Soviet Union today signed a memorandum of understanding on economic, trade, and cultural links. Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar signed on behalf of Malaysia, while Uzbekistan was represented by the chairman of its Council of Ministers, Mr Gayrat Khamidullayevich Kadyrov. This is the first memorandum of understanding Malaysia has signed with an individual republic within the Soviet Union.

Prior to the signing in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Kadyrov held discussions with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. A Foreign Ministry official told newsmen that Mr Kadyrov proposed that Malaysian businessmen take up joint ventures in Uzbekistan to manufacture air conditioners. The chairman offered Malaysia aid in medical research. The question of air links between Kuala Lumpur and Tashkent, the capital of the Republic, was also raised in the talks. The spokesman said there was a possibility of promoting tourism between the two places.

An Uzbekistan week is to be held in Malaysia next year to introduce the Republic's manufactured items, food, and cultural activities. In return, Malaysia Week will be held in Tashkent.

Malaysia also invited an observer from the republic to next year's International Koranic Recital Assembly and Examination.

House of Representatives Passes 1989 Budget
BK0212154988 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] The House of Representatives today passed the 1989 budget totaling 21.69 billion ringgit following the parliamentary debates which began on 11 November. The Ministry of Education receives the largest share, namely 5.30 billion ringgit, followed by the Ministry of

Defense with 2.50 billion ringgit. The Ministry of National and Rural Development was the last ministry to have its budget of 1.10 billion ringgit approved in today's debate.

Speaking during the debate at the parliamentary committee level, Deputy Minister of National and Rural Development Datuk Tajol Rusli Ghazali said that the government is considering waiving the repayment of loans by students who have graduated with honors. He added that the plan to waive the repayment will be presented to the Civil Service Office for consideration.

Indian Party Said Plunged Into Crisis
BK0512085188 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0825 GMT 5 Dec 88

[By Ahmad Farid Jamaluddin]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The party representing Malaysian Indians has plunged into a crisis following the sacking of one of its three vice presidents for breach of party discipline.

The Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), a member of the ruling 13-party National Front coalition, had last Thursday expelled M.G. Pandithan, who was found guilty of promoting violence and "caste-oriented politics."

The decision by the party's Central Working Committee (CWC), its top policy-making panel, to reject his appeal and confirm the expulsion set off a violent commotion outside the party headquarters building by about 2,000 of Pandithan's supporters. One party official was punched in the face, the party flag burnt, and 11 demonstrators were arrested by police.

It also set off a "war of words" between the party president and minister of works, S. Samy Vellu, and his two senior lieutenants, Deputy President S. Subramaniam and Vice President K. Pathmanaban, both deputy ministers in Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's government.

Pathmanaban and Subramaniam charged that Samy Vellu conducted the CWC meeting undemocratically in summarily ordering that the expulsion be confirmed by a show of hands, without allowing members to deliberate on the matter.

Also expelled were 14 branch officials, while the 4-month-long suspension of another vice president was lifted with immediate effect.

Samy Vellu Sunday publicly rebuked Pathmanaban and Subramaniam for their criticism of the meeting and warned that they themselves would face disciplinary action if they continued with their attacks on him.

There had been an uneasy "truce" between Samy Vellu and his deputy Subramaniam since 1981 when a fierce contest between them for the party presidency was settled with Subramaniam agreeing to be number two.

Both have however maintained strong factions of their own within the MIC and expelled Vice President Pandithan was one of Subramaniam's strongest supporters.

Pandithan, a former [words indistinct], was a protege of Samy Vellu, who had him appointed first as a senator and then as a parliamentary secretary, a post he still holds but is now in question because he is no longer a member of the ruling coalition.

Pathmanaban Sunday criticized Samy Vellu for his high-handed manner in running the party and claimed that the way in which Pandithan was sacked has left "gaping wounds" in the party.

Subramaniam had walked out of the CWC meeting, charging that Pandithan's expulsion was decided on hastily and that it would affect the party's strength.

Samy Vellu Sunday denied their accusations and said: "Politicians should not tell lies. I'm fed up with the way they talk, so I am telling them to keep quiet.

"This is all a trick to tell Pandithan's supporters that they (Subramaniam and Pathmanaban) were trying to support Pandithan."

The MIC claims to represent the bulk of the 1.4 million Malaysians of Indian origin in the country. They form 8.4 percent of the population and hold the balance in several key parliamentary constituencies held by Mahathir's coalition.

Cambodia

Chea Sim at Prey Veng Party Congress
*BK0112030188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Report on Prey Veng Province's first regional party congress—partly recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Attending the congress in the presidium were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Yut Phuthang, secretary of Prey Veng Province's Provisional Party Committee; Comrade Toch Sak, deputy secretary of Prey Veng Province's Provisional Party Committee and chairman of the province's People's Revolutionary Committee; and the comrade representatives of the regional party committees from the sister province of Dong Thap and from Svay Rieng and Kompong Cham Provinces.

Also attending the congress as guests of honor were representatives of the Central Organization Commission, Central Control Commission, party Central Committee's Office, KUFNCD National Council, Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association.

On this occasion, Comrades Yut Phuthang and Toch Sak read the draft political report and the targets of the provincial party committee for the period between now and 1990 and a report reviewing the leadership of the provincial party committee which noted that during the past nearly 10 years, Prey Veng Province had surmounted obstacles and firmly defended and brought all-round development to all localities. At the same time, the province has paid keen attention to building the Armed Forces—military and police forces—from provincial to commune and village levels, making them grow both in terms of quantity and quality. Cadres have been trained in leading and commanding combat. They have expanded their specialized abilities in dismantling enemy agent networks, countering the enemy's psychological warfare maneuvers, and splendidly preserving political security and public order in their respective localities.

Regarding Army recruitment, the province has since 1985 succeeded in recruiting 11,932 men. In the economic and social fields, the province has vigorously stimulated the masses to increase production and the planting acreage, thus increasingly enhancing the people's livelihood.

Progress has also been made in the fields of education, health, information, culture, and the press. The people's cultural and material life has thus been improved.

Regarding the work of strengthening localities, so far the province's 116 communes have all undergone changes and are progressing firmly in all aspects. Moreover, the province has paid attention to building genuine revolutionary forces and party chapters which have taken root in localities, villages, communes, schools, hospitals, production units, and combat units.

At present, all districts, the provincial town, institutions, offices, and units throughout the province are led by party committees and all communes are led by party chapters.

The congress discussed and unanimously agreed with the contents of the draft political report and targets of various important tasks to be implemented from now to 1990 and the report reviewing the leadership of the Prey Veng Province's party committee from 1986-88. The congress also heard addresses by representatives of various offices and units throughout the province in which they noted the results, experiences, strong points, and remaining points in the past implementation of work.

The congress also voted to elect a new provincial party committee comprising 21 full members, 2 alternate members, and 7 standing members. This includes Comrade Yut Phuthang as secretary of the provincial party committee and Comrade Toch Sak as deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, thus providing sufficient conditions for the transfer of leadership in the province in order to further promote and develop revolutionary movements.

Speaking at the end of the congress, Comrade Chea Sim expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the Prey Veng Province's first regional party congress and highly valued the all-round achievements and feats scored by Prey Veng Province during the past 10 years.

The following is Comrade Chea Sim's address at the congress:

[Begin Chea Sim recording] Your province's regional party congress is being held at a time when our revolution has entered a new historic stage, that is from the stage of military offensive to a stage of fighting while negotiating in order to advance toward achieving [words indistinct] victory for the revolution. It is also being held at a time when cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the country are actively and enthusiastically emulating in carrying out all revolutionary tasks in order to create more feats to welcome the 10th anniversary of our 7 January great victory.

After successfully concluding party congresses at unit levels during which the contents of the political report were discussed and regulations regarding qualification of representatives to higher-level party congresses were respected with a high sense of responsibility, all subordinate regional party committees have sent their representatives to attend this regional party congress. All representatives who have been elected by lower-level party congresses are qualified as genuine representatives of their respective units. No protest nor inquiry about the qualification or status of any representative has been made during this congress.

With great zeal and by constantly implementing the principles of democratic centralism, the congress has thoroughly debated and unanimously approved the political report and the important targets of work for the coming period and the report reviewing the leadership of the provincial party committee, and proceeded with the first congress of the party committee which elected the standing committee, secretary, deputy secretary, and party control commission which have sufficient qualifications and an appropriate system capable of ensuring leadership.

I would like to voice my full agreement with the political report of the congress which has reviewed and evaluated the all-round situation in Prey Veng Province in the past, particularly after the (?fourth) national party congress, and

the important work targets set forth by the congress to be implemented from now to 1990. I would like also to voice full agreement with the report reviewing the leadership work carried out in the past by the party committee.

I am firmly convinced that the brilliant results at this province's first regional party congress will contribute to stimulating Prey Veng Province to achieve even greater revolutionary feats in your vigorous efforts to defend and build the country, thus making it firm and strong forever.

Through the political report of the provincial party committee and from the achievements made during the past nearly 10 years and the rebirth of our motherland, we can see that Prey Veng Province has made encouraging progress and changes. All the achievements scored by the province have been closely linked with the building, strengthening, and expanding of the Prey Veng provincial party committee. Following liberation, there were only eight party members. Today, the party has taken roots deeply in all localities, villages, communes, (?schools), hospitals, combat units, and production units. The province's regional party committee has attentively studied and grasped all the policies and lines of the party Central Committee and actively and creatively led, guided, and implemented all the key policies and lines appropriately with the concrete conditions and special characteristics of our motherland and the [words indistinct] and traditions of the people in the province. It has served as the advanced core force in leading cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the province; mobilized unity [words indistinct] the party's lines; adhered to revolutionary spirit; strived to surmount all tests and trials; and successfully carried out all the important tasks and policies, thus enabling Prey Veng Province and its people to achieve rapid changes and a new life. This has appropriately contributed to the common victories of our motherland.

The brilliant victories won so far by Prey Veng Province have been made possible thanks to the leadership of the party Central Committee, the party committees at all levels, and the combined efforts of cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the province. They are also due to the timely and effective support and assistance given by the experts and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and of the sister province of Dong Thap.

In addition to past achievements, based on the spirit of looking at the truth and daring to speak truthfully, the congress has also reviewed and ascertained ways to eradicate all the weak points which have been creating obstacles to the progress of the province's revolutionary movement.

The interesting issues to which we should pay attention are: the quality of the genuine revolutionary forces; the people's confidence in the new regime; unity within the ranks of cadres and party members; and the sense of

responsibility in the implementation of the party-state policies and principles. This is an attitude full of responsibility indispensable for ensuring the correct and appropriate leadership of the party Central Committee.

During the past nearly 10 years, we have been very proud of the rebirth of our Cambodian people who have become the genuine masters of the Land of Angkor, and of the correct leadership of the KPRP Central Committee which has enabled our Cambodian society to advance rapidly, thus successfully surmounting all the bad consequences left behind by the genocidal regime and conquering all the test and trials and subversive maneuvers of the hegemonists, imperialists, and international reactionaries.

For example, during the 1984-85 dry season, we wiped out and destroyed the enemies' support bases along the Cambodian-Thai border. Since then, our military advantage has been clearly displayed both inside the country and along the border. Our Armed Forces—regular, regional, and militia forces—possess higher combat qualities and capabilities and are advancing toward taking full responsibility for the defense of the border and for ensuring the people's security and happy life by themselves, thus creating favorable conditions for Vietnamese army volunteers to return home seven times now and for all of them to be completely withdrawn in 1990 as agreed upon by the two parties and states of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Alongside these outstanding achievements, the enemies are disintegrating daily and facing increasing difficulties. They have to move constantly to avoid being attacked by our army and militiamen. This has increased the number of people who have surrendered. Hidden enemy elements have been successively uncovered. Their psychological warfare has been increasingly exposed and its influence diminished.

The economic front and the four economic spearheads—foodstuffs, rubber, aquatic products, and forest products—have developed and are gradually influencing economic progress and stabilizing the people's lives. This year's production in particular has produced good results thanks to better weather conditions. The five economic factors are being given active roles. The mixed state-private economy in particular has opened up real possibilities for rallying and using the people in and outside the country and is responding to the need for efficiency in the country. In other fields, such as culture, education, social affairs, communications, trade, and industry, remarkable changes and progress have been made. Provinces and rural areas throughout the country have new faces. Real revolutionary forces have developed and are closely linked to the strengthening of villages and communes. This has created a real base for progress in the three revolutionary movements.

In our favor, we have the position of strength and victory in the country which have greatly influenced the international scene. This has further increased our advantage on the diplomatic battlefield. Along with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and nationalist and peace-loving forces the world over, we have become an offensive force pushing the international atmosphere toward detente. Within the global framework, we clearly see that the ability of the imperialists, hegemonists, and international reaction to wage war has been further checked. Confrontation and the arms race have been replaced by cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

In sum, despite the anti-socialist and anti-peace nature of the perfidious maneuvers of imperialists, hegemonists, and reactionaries, they have basically changed their style from strong military pressure to the race in the economic and political fields. In our PRK's case, the determining factor, which the unfriendly forces opposing us cannot deny and are compelled to admit, is the firm and irreversible development of our revolutionary forces. Our forces have been able to assume themselves the task of defending the motherland, revolutionary gains, and the new regime. This factor has forced people to recognize reality and our PRK's existence. Our enemies have been compelled to change from a futile military adventure to a political solution with our side.

As all the comrades know, the diplomatic offensive, the six-point national reconciliation policy, and the five-point statement on a political solution of our party and state has broken the deadlock which dragged on for over 9 years. It has also produced two meetings between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk in Paris and led to the informal meeting in Jakarta, and recently, to the tripartite meeting among Hun Sen, Sihanouk, and Son Sann in Paris. There have also been stepped-up diplomatic activities in and outside the region within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

So far, concrete results have shown that through our diplomacy, the Pol Pot clique and their backers have been increasingly isolated, denounced more than ever, and frozen out of any future political solution. Their tripartite alliance has been in serious trouble. International opinion has recognized that a political solution to the Cambodian problem cannot be achieved unless these two key issues are linked together: the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops and the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime along with an end to outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

Because of the war, which has lasted for many years and in which many parties are involved, the comrades should understand that the negotiations are tense, complex, and resolute. As the talks make more progress, difficulties and obstacles are more numerous because the parties opposing us certainly want to gain superiority and more benefits. However, because of the revolution's position of strength and victory, in all circumstances we have managed to be masters in the talks and we will certainly

not allow or tolerate the talks to be used to destroy our revolutionary gains and our people's peaceful lives. As the comrades are well aware, our Cambodian problem has two aspects, internal and international. Our stand is clear. The determining factor in solving the Cambodian problem is that the decision rests upon the Cambodian people themselves. However, we do not object to international assistance through agreement among countries involved in the Cambodian issue.

Currently, the general situation of a political solution clearly shows that the maneuvers of unfriendly forces are still confronting us. On the one hand, they nurture the hope that the Khmer Rouge will return to power and on the other, they are afraid that our Cambodian revolution's progress will become an obstacle to their efforts to restore their client regime. This is why lately they have tried to put our regime and the genocidal clique on the same scale.

Recently, they have played the UN card to oppose us through the illegitimate decision of the United Nations to restore the genocidal Pol Pot genocidal clique's political advantage.

On this occasion, I would like to draw the attention and vigilance of the congress to the fact that in any political solution to the Cambodian problem, whatever its form and content, we should ensure that our people's revolutionary gains are firmly defended and that the genocidal regime must be absolutely prevented from returning to power in Cambodia. More importantly, we should raise our spirit of responsibility in the task of fighting the enemies more vigorously. Based on this, although a political solution is taking shape, the comrades should understand and be clearly aware that the determining factor for the final victory in our revolutionary struggle rests on the revolution's real forces. The Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos alliance of special friendship remains the vital factor ensuring our revolution's existence.

From all this, all levels of party committees and party members should firmly grasp the strategy and tactics of our party in each phase and carry out concrete and appropriate revolutionary activities to ensure long-lasting efficiency to fully serve our revolution's vital interests. In sum, we see that the past nearly 10 years have really served the cause of our revolution's firm advance. However, although we have scored brilliant and great results, all of us clearly realize that our revolution's requirement for progress demands that we strive to implement greater and new tasks. This is why we should absolutely not be idle, negligent, or bask in this illusion of peace. We should produce results and keep moving forward. In particular, we are now in a new historic phase. Our revolutionary struggle against the enemies is still arduous, tense, complex, and resolute in every aspect. Our own forces should move toward assuming ourselves the task of defending the motherland and revolutionary gains to replace the repatriated Vietnamese volunteer forces. Our armed forces and entire

people should heighten the spirit of independence, of being masters, and of self-reliance and should unite and absolutely trust the party's leadership. We should constantly hold aloft the banner of genuine nationalist spirit and international solidarity, the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity in particular, to move toward implementing the resolutions of the fifth, sixth, and seventh party Central Committee's sessions to contribute to vigorously achieving the two strategic goals and the three revolutionary goals set by the party's (7th congress). In particular, we should carry out activities to effect real change in the three key tasks: building and strengthening localities into genuinely firm and strong localities in every activity and circumstance; building and genuinely strengthening the armed forces into an instrument of proletarian dictatorship of the party; and building and expanding the armed forces and militia forces in provinces and districts to ensure that they are sufficiently strong to assume themselves the task of defending the state authorities and the revolutionary gains within the framework of provinces, districts, communes, and villages. Along with this, we should heighten our vigilance against the enemy to respond to the localities' real needs; and vigorously promote the task of ideological and revolutionary education of cadres, party members, combatants, and people in a new phase aimed at heightening the spirit of fully assuming ourselves every revolutionary task following the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops and experts by increasing the revolutionary commitment and resolute will to be worthy of being the real masters to continue to firmly defend and expand the revolutionary gains we have already achieved. Along with this, we should constantly inculcate hatred against Pol Pot and the genocidal clique and against Cambodian reactionary groups.

From the requirement of the three key tasks, I ask the congress to pay attention to, discuss, and correctly implement the following concrete tasks:

1. Along with firmly grasping various policies, political principles, and circulars of the party Central Committee, all the comrades should intelligently provide leadership appropriate to the real conditions of each locality by avoiding superficial leadership which is not comprehensive. Collective democratic principles should be firmly adhered to by heightening the view on collective leadership and its responsibility. We should strive to strengthen the party's leadership in every field by vigorously promoting the task of building and strengthening the party and its chapters and ensuring quality and quantity, particularly in villages and communes and units of various types of armed forces aimed at planting the party's roots deeply among the people and masses. First of all, we should strive to build the party in localities, units, and in sectors which do not yet have party chapter leadership. The view on party building should be based on real conditions. Partial views which are in contradiction with the party's principles should be avoided. More importantly, we should strive to provide quality leadership among party ranks. Solidarity and

unity within the party should be increased to contribute to implementing every revolutionary task. Spread unity within the party among state authorities, armed forces, and the people and masses to increase the quality of leadership provided by the party and state. New party standing committees in the provinces should serve as core forces for internal unity based on the use of self-criticism and criticism as sharp weapons to improve the internal situation.

Each comrade should strive to implement an analytical program to enhance various aspects of the work and to lead a clean and pure revolutionary life. He should try to improve the attitude of talking less and doing more. Words should go hand in hand with action. We should try to be with and not be separated from the people. We should categorically oppose any act violating the rights and interest of the people and masses.

Party chapters in all regions should vigorously promote the task of building and strengthening the ranks of revolutionary cadres, increasing the administrative capability of the state authorities to respond to the needs of revolutionary tasks in the new phase. We should have plans to educate cadres and correctly implement cadres' tasks. We should try to avoid factionalism and regionalism.

2. All levels of party committees should further strive to provide increased leadership and guidance on military and security matters, which are of prime concern. Attention should be paid to carefully and correctly implementing the decisions of the party and state on building and expanding armed forces in regions, provinces, districts, and militia forces. We should strive to improve the implementation of the front and rear battlefield policies. We should focus our attention on further strengthening localities, communes, and villages and making rapid progress in the three revolutionary movements. We should strive to make every locality strong in fighting the enemy, producing more, and possessing sufficient real revolutionary forces worthy of being a genuinely solid and unbreakable bastion of the revolution. Districts are a direct link for localities. Efforts should be made to strengthen every field more quickly to lead toward progress. The comrades should strive to ensure efficiency among district and provincial networks so that these can back each other up and provide each other with real and speedy assistance.

3. All levels of party committees should strive to implement correctly and efficiently the role and duty of mass organizations and use these organizations in carrying out the party's mass activities. Good leadership is providing correct guidance in accordance with the role and duty of each establishment. In a situation in which our mass organizations are still weak and inexperienced—as they are now—all levels of party committees have the duty to create material and moral conditions for setting up networks allowing these organizations to carry out their duties. If possible, try to avoid using cadres of mass organizations in roles which are not theirs because this

would lead to weakening mass organizations further. We should have the correct view that a party can be strong only when the task of rallying mass organizations is strong.

Party committees in provinces, districts, and communes should have an appropriate program requiring front organizations and mass organizations to report and express views to enable key organizations to carry their activities out more vigorously. We should fully ensure the task of mobilizing mass organizations, which is the factor determining the country's destiny. We should strive to win the maximum support from the people and masses in the three revolutionary movements. Along with this, we should strive to realistically heighten the people's spirit of being the masters because our party's character is to serve the genuine interests of workers and the working masses. Our revolution is the cause of the people and masses.

I refer to these points to enable the comrades to discuss and examine again the task of carrying out defense duties and defending the rights and interests of workers. We should aim at ensuring proper implementation of tasks in accordance with guidance of the party and state. Strive to find timely and wise solutions to complaints and denunciations filed by the people. Avoid solutions which are not based on laws but partial views because these would lead to a loss of confidence in the leadership of our party, state, and the new regime.

I would like to call on the comrades to pay great attention to the fact that in the new phase of our revolution, the people's true confidence in our new regime is most important. For this reason, if the such inappropriate events occurred, all comrades ought to strive to solve them quickly. Along with this, we should try to heighten the people's role and duty by ensuring them their rights and freedom and by making every effort to unconditionally serve the people and masses.

4. Improving the people's standard of is an important issue. It is a measure reflecting the leading capability of all levels of party committees and state authorities. Therefore, economic tasks are important. We should try to find new and concrete possibilities appropriate to the labor conditions, production means, and geographical, material, and technical conditions of each locality.

Despite the fact that food production is the basis of our rural development, this alone just cannot help raise the living conditions of the rural people. Therefore, it is imperative to encourage the cultivation of subsidiary and industrial crops and promote animal husbandry and handicrafts in order to increase the sources of income of each citizen, improve living conditions and meet the needs of each locality, and contribute to increasing the sources of goods to cope with the demands of the entire people. In particular, all of you must provide creative leadership in promoting to the maximum according to the prevailing conditions the implementation of the law on the establishment of state-private mixed economy so

as to motivate the local people into accelerating the productive movement, especially agricultural production and first of all rice production.

I call on you to pay vigorous attention to efforts to build irrigation projects, the implementation of intensive cropping, the introduction of new techniques, and the selection of strains for use in addition to those obtained naturally. The extermination of vermin remains the key problem to ensure the success of [words indistinct] of the revolution. In particular, the intensification of efficiency in other services in the locality, such as schools, hospitals, bridges, roads, and art and cultural activities must be successfully implemented in order to allow the people to clearly appreciate the care and attention paid by our new regime.

Regarding the livelihood problems of the people, through your service you are basically enabled to carry out all major tasks set by the party and state, especially to fulfill the task of rapidly consolidating our localities.

Over the past few days, the province's regional party congress elected a new provincial party committee for the province. You will make your contributions to the leadership, injecting into it a fresher, more efficient force, thus guaranteeing that party leadership will be more successful in shouldering responsibility that has been without a helmsman over the past 10 years.

With a sense of patriotism and love for the revolution, I am convinced that all of you have the important qualifications to definitely fulfill the program of actions put forward by the regional party congress in fully responding to the call of our revolution in the current historic new situation, and broaden the great national unity and special international solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union as the pillar, and with other fraternal socialist countries, and progressive organizations the world over. In particular, the above-mentioned eight key tasks and four points worthy of attention should be used as a compass to steer you toward concrete and effective implementation, thereby creating appropriate achievements in celebration of the 10th anniversary of our glorious 7 January national day.

I once again express satisfaction at the brilliant outcome of the first regional party congress of the Prey Veng Province, and wish the presidium members and all Vietnamese friends the best of health and more and greater successes in the new stage of our revolution. On the same occasion, I convey my greetings with a deep sense of revolutionary fraternal friendship to the cadres, party members, combatants, and people who are fighting in the production campaign and carrying out their tasks in all localities throughout the province. I wish the latter the best of health and brilliant successes in the tasks entrusted by the party and state. [end recording]

The congress concluded in a joyous atmosphere with brilliant success.

VONADK Details SRV Troop Deployments

BK0412103288 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Dec 88

[3 December "statement of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Supreme Command's Combat Department Office refuting the aggressor Hanoi authorities' announcement that they would withdraw 18,000 more aggressor troops from Cambodia in December 1988"]

[Text] The Combat Department Office of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] Supreme Command would like to inform national and foreign opinion as follows:

1. The aggressor Hanoi authorities unilaterally announced on 26 May 1988 that they would withdraw 50,000 of their aggressor troops from Cambodia between June and December 1988. After making the announcement, Hanoi staged a farce of parading the withdrawing troops in Phnom Penh and claimed through television and newspapers that this or that many troops had already been withdrawn. In reality, the Hanoi troop withdrawal ceremony was merely aimed at deceiving international opinion, because in those parades most of the troops filed out of Phnom Penh, then made a sharp turn toward Route 38 and took a return trip on Routes 3 and 4, having never left Cambodian territory. The small remainder were the wounded and disabled Vietnamese soldiers who were due for replacement and who returned to Vietnam according to their annual troop rotation system.

As for the 26 May 1988 announcement and troop withdrawal ceremony of the aggressor Hanoi authorities, they were repeatedly refuted with specific evidence by the Combat Department Office of the NADK Supreme Command. In their comments, international observers also said that they suspected or even disbelieved this troop withdrawal of the Hanoi authorities. At the same time, people in the world can clearly see that since Hanoi announced the withdrawal of 50,000 troops, fighting on the Cambodian battlefields has continued to be fierce throughout the country, including at the Cambodian-Thai border. As a matter of fact, Vietnam has incessantly fought the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces at the western border, and the Vietnamese aggressors have regularly shelled Thai territory—causing heavy damage to houses and property of the Cambodian people and killing Thai villagers, including men, women, and children. Moreover, almost the whole world community was of the opinion that the Hanoi authorities' announcement that it would withdraw 50,000 of their aggressor troops from Cambodia between June and the end of December 1988 was not true, for the Hanoi authorities have announced this unilaterally and have never agreed to any form of international supervision.

2. Now, on 1 December 1988, the aggressor Hanoi authorities announced that they would withdraw six divisions of their aggressor troops—the 4th, 5th, 307th,

315th, 309th, and 339th Divisions—between 15 and 21 December 1988. Regarding this, the Combat Department Office of the NADK Supreme Command would like to completely refute this latest mendacious and deceptive announcement of the aggressor Hanoi authorities, citing the following irrefutable evidences:

1) The 4th Division: The Hanoi authorities' 4th Division has been stationed for operations in lower and upper Koh Kong since 1979 with the divisional command positioned partly at Trapeang Rung and partly in Koh Kong Town. But because the struggle waged by the NADK and other patriotic forces in Cambodia became more intense, especially the attacks of the NADK along Route 4 and in the sector northwest of Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese Command in Cambodia pulled this Vietnamese 4th Division from lower and upper Koh Kong and sent it to operate along Route 4, particularly from the Sre Ambel crossroads to Kompong Speu Town with the mission to defend Route 4 and raid the areas on both sides of Route 4.

This 4th Division of the Hanoi authorities has been operating in this area up to the present.

2) The 5th Division, alias Division 75: The 5th Division, alias Division 75, which has been stationed and operating in Sisophon since 1979, has been gradually worn out over the years. Thus, since the 10th rainy season, in 1988, the Field Command No. 479 of the aggressor Vietnamese Army has disbanded this 5th Division, alias Division 75, and turned it into a regional unit, operating partly in Northern Sisophon and partly in the area north of Battambang Town. This unit has been conducting its activities there to the present day.

3) The 307th Division: The 307th Division of the aggressor Hanoi authorities came from Vietnam's 5th Military Region. First it was assigned to Stung Treng and then, in 1986, to Choam Khsan, Preah Vihear Province. This 307th Division staged the farce of dismantling barracks, loading beds, pots, and pans into trucks, and announcing to the local people that they were being sent home. This 307th Division was not seen for awhile. No one knows for sure where it went. But in 1987 our National Army combatants who operated in Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear learned that the 307th Division was hiding at (Ta Seng) in the jungle at the junction of three districts—Stoung, Rovieng, and Chikreng. This 307th Division was hiding in an attempt to mislead national and international opinion.

In fact, it took to hiding to conduct interventionist missions against the NADK and other patriotic forces and wrest liberated and semi-liberated villages back from our control. A while after it had liberated its village administration, it returned to its hiding place. However, in November 1988, when our National Army combatants cut off Route 10 and put constant heavy pressure on Pailin Township for 6 months—Route 10 had been cut off since May and three-fourths of Pailin was liberated—

the aggressor Hanoi authorities sent troops from other areas to the rescue of Pailin, including the 309th Division which was already stationed in Western Battambang, the 2d Division from Stung Treng, and some forces from the 30th Division. At present, the 307th Division is operating in Stoung, Chikreng, and the Route 12 sector, and one of its regiments is operating in the Route 10-Pailin sector.

4) The 315th Division: This 315th Division of the aggressor Hanoi authorities is a division from Vietnam's 5th Military Region. It was first assigned to Stung Treng with its command set up in the woods south of Stung Treng Town. At the end of 1986, after the 307th Division was pulled out of Choam Khsan, the 315th Division was sent to fill in at Choam Khsan. To date, the 315th Division has been conducting activities in this region. Its duty is to fight our forces along the border and to operate inside Western Preah Vihear Province. At present, the 315th Division is doggedly engaging our National Army in this region.

5) The 309th Division: This unit has been stationed in Western Battambang Province for years. Its command was set up at the Kamping Puoy Dam. Its mission is to operate all over Western Battambang—including Battambang Town, Southern Sisophon, Pailin, and Route 10. This 309th Division has been steadily worn out and weakened with each passing year. Today, the 309th Division is still operating in this region and is fighting our National Army at Route 10-Pailin and Southern Sisophon and in Battambang Town.

6) The 339th Division: The 339th Division of the aggressor Hanoi authorities has been stationed in Pursat for years. At first, its main task was to operate from Leach to Stoeng Metoek on the western border, called the Phnum Kravanh Battlefield. Since 1986, it has gradually pulled out its forces to oppose our National Army, which has been attacking and liberating one village after another in Leach, Bakan, Moung, and Krakor Districts, and on the railroad and Route 5. Beginning in May 1988, the National Army cut off the transportation lines and liberated the positions of the Vietnamese enemy on the Peam Ta Battlefield on Cambodia's western border from the Pursat-Battambang border to Ta Sanh in Samlot District, seriously routing two regiments of the Vietnamese enemy's 330th Division which were stationed in the region. The aggressors Hanoi authorities thus withdrew two regiments of the 339th Division from Moung-Pursat and sent them to help control the serious situation on the Peam Ta Battlefield in November. Up to the present, the two regiments of the 339th Division, together with another regiment of the same division stationed at Stoeng Metoek, are engaged in fierce battles with our National Army.

This is irrefutable proof that the Combat Department Office of the NADK Supreme Command would like to reveal to national and international opinion.

The 307th, 315th, 309th, and 339th are regular divisions whose task is to intervene. They are now engaged in fierce battles with the National Army on the battlefields. If, from 12 to 15 December 1988, these four divisions of the aggressor Hanoi authorities are really pulled out of these battlefields, it will mean that these battlefields are liberated. These battlefields cover a large part of Western Cambodia in Pursat, Battambang, and Siem Reap Provinces.

We ask national and international opinion to follow the battlefield situation in this region as of 22 December 1988.

[Dated] 3 December 1988

[Signed] The Combat Department Office of the NADK Supreme Command

Refugees Moved From Camp to Processing Center
BK0312063588 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] A report from Thailand says about 600 Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees were yesterday moved from the Site 2 camp to the Phanat Nikhom refugee center in Chon Buri to be resettled in third countries. There are currently 172,825 Cambodian and 3,737 Vietnamese refugees living at Site 2.

At the same time, Thai officials said Thailand will adhere firmly to its policy toward refugees. Fifty seven Vietnamese boat people, who survived when their boat sank in a storm near an oil rig in the Gulf of Thailand, have been sent to the Cambodian-Thai border area.

Indonesia

Suharto Congratulates Pakistan's Bhutto
BK0312064588 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] On behalf of the Indonesian people and government, President Suharto has sent a message of congratulations to Benazir Bhutto on her election as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The message of congratulations was sent directly by telex to Islamabad.

The head of state was confident that friendly relations between Indonesia and Pakistan would become closer under Benazir Bhutto's able leadership.

TEMPO Views Golkar's Internal Problems
BK0312135588 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 3 Dec 88 p 22

[Excerpts] Having held discussions with Golkar [Functional Group] Secretary General Rahmat Witular that evening, Golkar Chairman Wahono appeared exhausted.

The meeting took place at Wahono's residence in Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta on Monday [28 November] night. He told a TEMPO correspondent: "I am very tired. I just finished discussing a very complicated issue this evening."

Wahono's exhaustion is understandable. He has been at Golkar's helm for only 1 month, but he is faced with endless complicated problems. For instance, Sartoyo Prawirosuroyo had to resign from his job as chairman of Golkar's Farmers and Fishermen Department 2 weeks ago.

Sartoyo resigned due to health reasons even though rumors said he was not "environmentally clean". His letter of resignation became a topic of discussion at a Golkar executive board meeting last Tuesday. "After holding discussions, we accepted Sartoyo's resignation. As to who will replace him, we will have to discuss the matter with the chairman of the Advisory Board," Rahmat Witular said.

As soon as Sartoyo's case was over, another issue emerged. It was raised by AMPI [Indonesian Reformist Youth Movement], a youth organization established by Golkar. AMPI leaders wrote a letter to Golkar Central Executive Council questioning the appointment of Slamet Effendy Yusuf as one of Golkar's Youth Department chairmen. The complaint is that Slamet, 40, was a United Development Party candidate in the 1982 general elections for Yogyakarta constituency. This is considered to be a violation of Article 11 of Golkar's bylaws, which stipulates that a person can assume a Golkar executive post only after being an active member for at least 10 years. "This is clearly in violation of the bylaws. Therefore, we want to question his appointment," said AMPI Chairman Agung Laksono. AMPI's letter also called on Slamet to graciously resign from his post. [passage omitted]

Another issue faced by Golkar Chief Wahono was the case of Zarlons Zaghul Hafly Pasaribu, a former Golkar treasurer, who is still a member of the People's Consultative Assembly from the Golkar faction. A TEMPO source said the Kopkamtib [Security and Order Restoration Command] issued a statement on 23 July saying that Zarlons was not "environmentally clean". [passage omitted]

It is not clear how these issues will eventually be solved. Rahmat Witular said: "Sartoyo's and Zarlons' case will be discussed with the Advisory Board. We have to talk to Pak Harto [President Suharto], who is Advisory Board chairman, because the board's new secretariat is not yet functioning at the moment. This takes time."

Rahmat is unable to figure out what action the Golkar Central Executive Council will take in this matter because such cases have never occurred before. "However, it is true that according to Golkar's bylaws, members must be clean and free of communist involvement," he said.

Guidelines Given to New Land Agency Chief
BK0312100988 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
24 Nov 88 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The National Land Agency will continue to employ all former personnel of the Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs. However, President Suharto has instructed Sony Harsono, chairman of the new agency, to select those employees carefully. "The president told me I must be firm because without firmness, our work will be harmed," Sony Harsono told newsmen after he met with the head of state at Cendana Road presidential residence on Wednesday [23 November] morning. During the meeting with the president, Harsono was accompanied by Minister State Secretary Mardiono.

"We will provide guidance to those who are not qualified enough. As for those who have gone astray, we will try to correct them. But for those who are incorrigible, we have no choice but to expel them," said Sony Harsono, 58, who went to see the president for the first time after being installed as chairman of the new land agency last Monday.

He added that there are currently about 30,000 former personnel of the Directorate General of Agrarian Affairs, but efforts are being made to determine their exact number. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Minister State Secretary Mardiono said the president had instructed the new land agency chief to do his best to solve the land problem because it involves wide-ranging sectors, including agriculture, industry, housing, town planning, forestry, facilities, environment, and others. [passage omitted]

Laos

Further Coverage of National Day Events

Party, State Leaders Lay Wreaths
BK0112140088 Vientiane KPL in English
0910 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Vientiane, December 1 (KPL)—Party and state leaders, on the eve of the national day, this morning laid wreaths at the Monument of Unknown Soldiers.

The Lao leaders who attended the ceremony to acknowledge the heroic deeds of the compatriots who lost their lives for the cause of national liberation included Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the Lao PDR, and president of the Lao Front for National Construction; Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, minister of education, culture and sports; Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate member of the Politburo of the LPRP CC, first deputy minister of national defense; other members of LPRP CC, the People's Supreme Assembly and Council of Ministers.

After the wreath laying by the party and state leaders, representatives of the Lao mass organizations took turns to pay homage by laying wreaths at the memorial.

Mass Rally Held in Vientiane

BK0212123688 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0500 GMT on 2 December carries a 28-minute "report" by a station announcer on the grand rally organized by the "administrative committee of Vientiane Municipality" at 0615 "this morning" [2215 GMT on 1 December] to celebrate the "13th anniversary of the LPDR national day" at the national stadium in Vientiane, with the participation of "more than 12,000 residents of the capital of Vientiane."

The report says: "Attending the grand rally as honorable guests to mark the 13th anniversary of the national day are Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, acting president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; many important party and state figures; and some foreign and local guests."

After the opening of the ceremony, in his 25-minute recorded speech delivered at the grand rally, "Thongmani Thippommachan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Party Committee, and vice chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality," says: "Today, the residents of Vientiane capital are gathering here to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the LPDR founding with a great sense of pride and joy." Speaking on behalf of the Party Committee and the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality, he extends "warm greetings, intimate unity and affection, and sincere congratulations" to Vientiane residents and compatriots throughout the country as well as "international friends" for making "noble contributions to the tasks of defending and building Vientiane Municipality in particular and of defending the country and building socialism in general."

Thongmani Thippommachan subsequently reviews various "great achievements" scored by the people of Vientiane Municipality and the entire Lao people throughout the country in the past 13 years under the leadership of the LPRP led by "respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kayson Phommvihan," including "building Vientiane capital into a socialist capital which is politically firm, militarily strong, economically rich, and culturally and socially prosperous and progressive."

He cites certain "outstandingly prominent phenomena" occurring in Vientiane Municipality in 1988, including the consolidation of the cooperative system, the promotion of economic cooperation with foreign countries, the establishment of state-private joint enterprises, and the shifting of basic business enterprises to apply the socialist business accounting system. He hails "overseas Lao residents living abroad, alien residents in Vientiane

capital, friends and international organizations, including the sister cities of Hanoi, Phnom Penh, and Ho Chi Minh" for contributing to the task of "building Vientiane capital."

After pointing out certain "remaining problems which must be resolved in 1989" by the residents of Vientiane Municipality, at the end of his speech, Thongmani Thipphommachan urges the Vientiane people to "fully implement the joint Lao-Thai communique" recently signed by the governments of the two sides.

At the end of the report, the announcer says the grand rally marking the 13th anniversary of the 2 December national day concluded with the tumultuous shouting of slogans.

Editorial Hails Anniversary

*BK0312154988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Station editorial: "Wholeheartedly Pay Tribute to LPDR's 13th Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] Today, 2 December 1988, marks the historic 13th founding anniversary of the LPDR. In his address at the nationwide congress of the people's representatives in the capital of Vientiane on 2 December 1975, 13 years ago, Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, proudly proclaimed to the people in the country and the world the establishment of the LPDR. The event put an end to the monarchy and the rule of foreign colonialism and brought independence and freedom to the nation and the multiethnic people. That was an unprecedented and marvelous stride in the millennia of the country's history. It was a genuine proletarian revolution, significant change of the nation, and great victory in the protracted and difficult struggle of the armed forces and our Lao multiethnic people against the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys which lasted for nearly 3 decades in a zealous, heroic, and most selfless manner.

During the past 13 years, and under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of our party, the entire party, armed forces, and people have further enhanced their collective strength of the democratic system and collective mastery systems, overcome uncounted obstacles, difficulties, and trials in successfully and comprehensively carrying out the tasks of national defense and development of the country's economy, society, and politics. Starting from our two bare hands to liberate the country, we have brought prosperity and equal rights to the country and people step by step. The result of the 13 years of implementing the two strategic tasks of the party has duly foiled every scheme of sabotaging our Lao revolution pursued by antagonistic elements. Our armed forces and people have built the material and technical foundation of socialism and brilliantly fulfilled national and international commitments praiseworthily contributing to the defense of peace, stability, and tranquillity in

Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world. The strength of the worker-peasant alliance is invincible. It is the strength of the collective self-mastery that has laid the foundation in building the power and new position in carrying out the task of national defense and socialist construction.

Our country is stepping into its 13th year with a powerful stride with great victories in many spheres. The 13 years of the new era in which the entire country steps up its efforts to develop the economy and improve the people's living condition along the path of civilization. During the past 13 years, our armed forces and people have acted in concert to victoriously overcome numerous obstacles including the enemy's destructive attempts and threats of natural disasters.

However, the path ahead remains long. Our armed forces together with our Lao multiethnic people throughout the country will shoulder their historic duties in a more enduring manner and continue to exert physical and mental efforts to implement the duties of the new era, in particular, to implement the new concept to switch the bureaucratic, subsidizing management mechanism to an economic and profit-oriented management mechanism to bring revenues to all sectors and turn to the direction of self-reliance and self-strengthening from now to the year 1990 or 2000. This is the earnest aspiration of our nation and the big responsibility of the entire party, armed forces, and people.

Economic construction and improvement of livelihood are our top priority duty and strategic tasks laid down at the fourth party congress, especially the fifth and sixth resolutions of the fourth central committee. To materialize the task of economic construction, we must actively promote the democratic right and right to collective self-mastery of the laboring people in all spheres of social life. The resolution of the fourth party congress states that collective self-mastery is designed to thoroughly implant socialism in the life of society to create a great strength to produce and push the entire society upward. In reality, the implementation of the party's two strategic tasks of national defense and socialist construction during the past 13 years has proved that the higher the right to collective self-mastery is enhanced, the greater strength we can create to ensure that the nation can overcome all trials and grasp greater and more brilliant victories. Our armed forces are the effective and trustworthy tools of the working class and laboring multiethnic people to safeguard the collective self-mastery system. Our armed forces have been growing bigger under the leadership and guidance of the party and have favorably contributed to strengthening and defending the people's collective self-mastery system. Our armed forces have been entrusted to defend very fruit of the revolution, national independence and sovereignty. Willing to do our utmost to defend the country, construct socialism, and to strive for prosperity and well-being of the multiethnic people and to fulfill the epochal revolutionary tasks, our armed forces will be more determined to exert our energy to train, mold, and

further modernize ourselves in all spheres, actively implement the policy of switching to the grassroots, and consolidate all mental and physical energies in the all-round strengthening of grassroots units. As the party is firm and strong and the Lao people's revolutionary youth are in the front to build political and economic foundations and defend the country, we must relentlessly pursue our specialized study, maintain high revolutionary vigilance, defend the country's independence and peace and order in society, revere and safeguard the people's right to collective self-mastery, strictly observe the armed forces' discipline and rules, decisively exert efforts and contribute to the production and economic construction, set examples in implementing the policies and plans of the party and state, and earn extensive affection and credibility from the people for our armed forces.

The tasks of socialist construction and national defense are the aspiration and honorable tasks of the entire party, armed forces, and people. They are the noble and most sacred tasks in the history of national defense and construction inherited by our ancestors millennia ago. At present, on the new battlefield of implementation of new thinking in the economic area, our armed forces and people are exerting our efforts to implement the party's line of economic construction in a more active and systematic manner. Standing in the position of the master of the country and society on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the party's leadership and with strength of the solidarity of the entire people, we will certainly succeed in carrying out the tasks of national defense and socialist construction.

Diplomatic Corps Attend Meeting

BK0112141288 Vientiane KPL in English
0912 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Text] Vientiane, December 1 (KPL)—The diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations in Laos, this morning gathered at the Presidential Palace here to wish the 13th anniversary of the Lao PDR. [sentence as received]

The Lao party and state leaders present at the well-wishing ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the Republic; Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamsoo, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of economy, planning and finance; along with other high-ranking Lao officials.

On this occasion, Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, in his capacity as the dean of the diplomatic corps conveyed the best wishes and sincere congratulations to the Lao leaders and through them to the Lao people of all ethnic groups. He wished the Lao side happiness, and success in

national construction based on the national independence and unity, establishing peace with other nations for the building of the Lao PDR a country with peace, independence, unity and socialism.

Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit, on behalf of the Lao party and state leaders, conveyed thanks and deep gratitude to the guests. He said: As the year 1988 is approaching its end, we have witnessed in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Southeast Asia and the world alike deep and important changes.

Within our country, under the light of the IV Congress resolutions and those of the 5th and 6th Central Committee plenary meetings the process of changes in all spheres of social life has generated new developments. The people's democratic administration and the Lao pluriethnic people's democratic freedom have been further enhanced through the recent election of deputies to the people's assembly at different levels. The improvement of the mechanism [of] economic management, the introduction of new economic laws and measures have opened new perspectives and promoted the different economic sectors and production branches and businesses to develop actively with a new approach. The economic, scientific and technical relations and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and foreign countries have also met with good prospects. Development plans and programs in the field of education, culture, public health and society as contained in the second five-year plans are actively implemented and have reached initial results. The national solidarity and unity has been further strengthened and enriched increasingly both in their content and forms.

In the international arena, abiding by the consistent foreign policy and on the basis of new political thinking during this year, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has done its utmost to contribute with other countries to the settlements of different issues, including the bilateral problems, regional problems or world global issues by political means and through dialogue on the basis of equality, equal security, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and confidence. The Lao PDR hails and supports the new initiatives forwarded by the Soviet Union on the guarantee for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. We support the People's Republic of Kampuchea's policy of national reconciliation and hail the efforts exerted by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Indonesia, the Nonaligned Movement and the concerned Kampuchean factions to promote the process of settling the Kampuchean issue politically, despite the remaining difficulties and obstacles. We are pleased at the great progress made in the relations between the LPDR with the Kingdom of Thailand whose peak was the reaching of the Lao-Thai joint communique of November 25, 1988, made during the visit to the LPDR by a governmental delegation from the Kingdom of Thailand led by H.E. General Chatchai Chunhawan, the prime minister. Meanwhile, our people welcome the

progress made to normalize and further develop the relations between the Lao PDR and the People's Republic of China in the long-term interest of both Lao and Chinese peoples. At the same time, the relations, consultations and multifaceted cooperation at different levels between the LPDR and the other friendly countries and international organizations in the past have also gained the momentum.

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and comrades, successes scored by the Lao PDR in the recent past years are inseparable from the precious undertaking, support, assistance and cooperation extended by the governments and the peoples of brotherly socialist countries, the nearby and faraway friendly countries, the international organizations which you represent. On behalf of the party, the state and the Lao people, once again, I would like to express profound and sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen here present and through you to our governments and peoples.

At this solemn occasion and as we are approaching the new year of 1989, on behalf of the party, the state and the Lao people and on my own behalf, I would like to wish the ladies, gentlemen and comrades here present good health, happiness in life and successes in their work.

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and your countries and international organizations increasingly develop and be fruitful, may world peace remain stable forever. Thank you.

PRK Leaders Send Greetings

*BK0312030288 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the 2 December national day, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, have received a joint greetings message from Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

The message reads as follow: On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR, we would like to convey very warm greetings and best wishes to you, comrades, together with comrade members of the LPRP Central Committee, members of the SPC, and members of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR.

Over the past 13 years since the establishment of the LPDR, the fraternal Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as head, have scored glorious achievements in building and

defending the country and are now marching step by step toward socialism. The special relations and cooperation between the two parties, two governments, and two fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos, as well as among the three Indochinese peoples, have greatly contributed to the victories in the common cause of revolution of the three peoples of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. They have also contributed to the promotion and expansion of the militant alliance between the three Indochinese peoples and the socialist community, as well as various progressive nations in the world, for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

The party, government, and all people of Cambodia would like to express earnest support for the seven-point proposal put forth by the LPDR with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation. The Cambodian party, government, and people also express support for all the other proposals and well-intentioned views of the LPDR on the normalization of the Lao-Thai and the Lao-Chinese relations. This is considered a new turning point aimed at easing the tension in the relations between the countries in the region. It has also greatly contributed to the safeguarding of world peace.

On this occasion, we wish the fraternal Lao people new success in implementing the resolutions of the LPRP Fourth Congress. May the time-honored relations of fraternal friendship and special cooperation between the two peoples of Cambodia and Laos be further developed and strengthened with each passing day on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty dated 22 March 1979 for the benefits of our two peoples! We wish you, comrades, good health and new success in performing your noble tasks.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, has also received a greetings message from Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

Soviet Leaders' Greetings

*BK0112143088 Vientiane KPL in English
0928 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Vientiane, December 1 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the LPDR; and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the LPDR; today receive a joint message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The message reads:

"On the occasion of the 13th national day of the LPDR, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the

USSR and the entire Soviet people would like to convey to you and through you to comrades of the LPRP Central Committee, the People's Supreme Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR and the entire Lao people, our congratulations and best wishes.

"Over the years of the people's power, the Lao working people under the guidance of the LPRP, have obtained steady achievements in the task of the socio-economic reconstruction.

"This process has been further accelerated with enthusiasm following the congress of the LPRP and the previous plenums of the LPRP CC at which the fundamental tasks in the early stage of the transitional period toward socialism as well as the directives and orientations for implementing these tasks have been adopted on the basis of creatively making full use of the Lenin's ideal on the new economic policy and the analysis of the experiences of the socialist countries' development."

The message went on that the economic transformation is being efficiently implemented, the base of the social democracy has been expanded, thus bettering the living conditions of the people. Constantly adhering to the new thinking in foreign policy the LPDR has contributed to bringing about security in Southeast Asia, improving neighbourly cooperation between the countries in Indochina and the ASEAN's countries. In addition, the message points out, the LPDR has actively taken part in a search for the political solution to the Kampuchean issue, having practical initiatives advanced this year on transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, cooperation and free from nuclear.

Between the USSR and the LPDR, the fraternal all-round ties have been ceaselessly developed on the basis of the close mutual coordination between the CPSU and the Lao PRP. We are convinced that the new possibilities resulted from the restructuring drive in the USSR and the transformation of the economic mechanism in Laos will create conditions favorable for the deepening and the raising of the efficiency of economic cooperation between the two countries.

"We wish you all and the entire Lao people great success in working in a constructive manner for peace and prosperity."

GDR Leaders Greet National Day

*BK0112150088 Vientiane KPL in English
0937 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Vientiane, December 1 (KPL)—On the occasion of the 13th national day of the LPDR, Lao leaders have received a joint message of greetings from GDR's leaders.

The message jointly signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], president of the State Council of the GDR; Willi Stoph, president of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; and

Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR; was sent to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR; and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the LPDR.

On behalf of the GDR's leadership and people, the joint message conveyed to Lao leaders and people the warmest congratulations and best wishes saying that over the past 10 years the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP have devoted great efforts to the development of industry and agriculture in Laos.

The message further added that the GDR's leadership has keenly followed achievements obtained in the realizations of the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the LPRP. Judging from the result of the recent visit to the GDR by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the GDR's leadership are convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship and close and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of the two countries will continue to be developed and deepened ceaselessly in the interest of peace and socialism, concluded the message.

On the same day, Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also received a message of the same nature from Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs of the GDR.

Messages From CSSR Leaders Reported

*BK0512094388 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Text] On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the 2 December national day, Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR; and Comrade Ladislav Adamec, premier of CSSR, jointly sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the entire Czechoslovak people, we would like to extend our warm salutations and fraternal congratulations to you and the LPRP Central Committee, the government, and the fraternal Lao people.

The CSSR is very pleased with the fruits scored by your people under the leadership of the LPRP in fulfilling the tasks and orientation outlined by the 4th LPRP Congress. We are confident that the Lao workers will fulfill these tasks as expected. We support the foreign policy pursued by the LPDR on the basis of cooperation with the fraternal Indochinese countries and on the struggle to halt the belligerent threat and to consolidate security in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace,

stability, and cooperation. We are deeply convinced that in the future, the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the states and peoples in our two states will continue to develop both in width and breadth for the happiness of the peoples in our two countries on the path toward socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

On the same occasion, the CSSR foreign affairs minister also sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign affairs minister of the LPDR.

Bulgarian Leaders Send Greetings

*BK0112170688 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT
1 Dec 88*

[Text] Vientiane, December 1 (KPL)—Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has received a telegram of congratulations from Stanko Todorov, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The telegram reads:

"On behalf of the National Assembly of the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria] and on my own, I would like to congratulate you on the occasion of the proclamation of the LPDR.

"I wish you new success in your task of high responsibility in the execution of the decisions of the fourth congress of the Lao PRP."

Stanko Todorov wished the relations between the two assemblies be developed in the interests of the two countries and peoples, and for peace and social progress in the world.

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, minister of foreign affairs, on the same occasion has received a telegram of the same nature from his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov.

Further LPA Anniversary Instructions Given

*BK0512070188 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 3 Dec 88*

["Instruction No 225" issued 23 November 1988 by the LPA General Political Department to all units of the regular and regional forces, production foundations, organizations, and offices attached to the National Defense Ministry on additional guidelines on the promotion of emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the 40th founding anniversary of the LPA and to inspect the qualities of all LPA units]

[Text] In the implementation of the instruction of the party Central Committee Secretariat as well as the instruction of the LPA General Political Department on the launching of emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the 40th founding anniversary of the LPA, it is worthy of note to see that the majority of the units of the regular and regional forces, production

foundations, and organizations and offices attached to the National Defense Ministry have developed and organized a number of practical emulation movements, for example those movements to engage in training and study work, to carrying out activities to maintain public order and security, to turn attention to the grass-roots people, to boost production, and to carry out literary and sports activities, thus contributing to the creation of an excellent atmosphere for the celebration of the historical day in the initial stage.

However, after viewing the requirements of the new changes occurring at present, one can see that the current emulation movements carried out by the various units are still not yet strong, enthusiastic, and consistent. The degree of efficiency of the campaigns is not yet high and the content of the emulation is incomplete and unsuitable to each unit's specific duties. Some units have failed to outline detailed targets to be fulfilled. This is because the appreciation of the situation and duties by these units is not yet profound. They have not yet clearly understood the role and position of the emulation campaigns during peace time in which a struggle is always underway between our side and the opposite side amidst an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence. They have not yet clearly understood the correct and clear-sighted policies of our party and state in the new period.

Moreover, the leadership of the party units and commanding committees of these LPA units still carry out a mobilization campaign to encourage elements concerned to engage in the emulation movements only in a superficial and generalized manner. They fail to profoundly coordinate those elements to launch the movements in a consistent manner by aiming to execute and resolve one issue after another in accordance with the units' current duty for each day, each week, and each month or on the basis of each new task entrusted to them. The leadership apparently has not yet paid attention to vigorously and regularly supervising and promoting these emulation movements.

To continue mobilizing the emulation movements to score achievements to welcome the historical day with a view to turning them into ever stronger movements to effect changes, aimed at fulfilling expectations of the 1988 plan, and to effectively respond to the requirements of the situation and tasks of the new period of the revolution, the LPA General Political Department issues an additional instruction to all units, localities, production foundations, and organizations and offices attached to the National Defense Ministry to continue effectively organizing and preparing the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the LPA by relying on the instruction of the party Central Committee Secretariat as well as the instruction of the LPA General Political Department on reviewing the tasks each unit has already executed. It is important that all LPA units pay attention to effectively carrying out the following tasks:

1. They must identify the strong and weak points of the movements they have carried out and must find out what are the causes of those weak points. On the basis of this inspection, the LPA units can improve the emulation movements in all respects, for example the movement to study the party's line and policies in general as well as the party's line on national defense and public security maintenance work, the movement to study the duties as well as the traditions and true nature of the Army so as to increase the level of understanding of cadres and combatants in all units to a higher degree.

Emulation movements which must be carried out by all units also include the movement to fulfill duties to build and make their own premises more attractive; the movement to consolidate and strictly enforce their own regulations; the movement to simultaneously engage in training, studies, and fighting; the movement to fight only for victory in accordance with the regulations outline by the LPA General Staff Department; the movement to carry out mobilization work among the people; the movement to consolidate the relationship with the people and local administrations; the movement to actively ensure strict enforcement of regulations and discipline in dealing with the people; the movement to increase production, to practice thrift, and to earn some revenue through their own efforts to gradually improve their own living conditions; the movement to promote sports and acrobatic as well as literary activities; and the movement to introduce and bring into full play fresh initiatives in carrying studies, making combat preparations, maintaining and keeping weapons and other equipment, and carrying food production to improve their own living conditions.

All the aforementioned emulation movements must be mobilized in a vigorous and consistent manner through the organizing of timely inspections, contests, displays, and commendation.

2. All units must organize the inspection of qualities of these movements through democratic mobilization. Cadres and combatants must take the initiative in selecting and criticizing good and weak points in a profound manner. They should carry out self-appraisal and the appraisal of their colleagues to select outstanding persons in accordance with the following "three-good" criteria:

The first "good" criterion is to effectively execute duties in a correct manner in accordance with the party's line and policies;

The second "good" criterion is to effectively utilize the true nature, qualifications, knowledge, capabilities in building strength through training, including in building one's own strength, building others, and building units;

The third "good" criterion is to effectively practice the four-relationship principle, to develop good unity, and to maintain strict regulations and discipline.

3. Actual activities: The period from now to 20 January 1989 is not very long. If we possess the spirit of enthusiasm to carry out emulation activities alone but do not know any procedures how to do that, we will not be able to launch emulation campaigns. Therefore, all units must pay attention to the following procedures:

Use the turning of attention to the grassroots and the building of LPA units and party units as the pivotal task for promoting all movements in all respects upward from the grassroots level. The building of the grassroots units and party units must be closely linked to the emulation campaigns to fulfill each duty and task outlined by the units. This means that the actual tasks of the units must be turned into procedures. Through these procedures, the units will be further developed to build the party and to train cadres and combatants how to perform work and to score practical achievements.

Organize contests and displays to inspect and promote the movements and to select outstanding movements and units.

Develop the movements horizontally to gain better qualities.

Launch democratic mobilization in enhancing everyone's initiative so as to create more good work-outstanding person movements and more movements with new qualities.

Seize this opportunity to launch democratic mobilization to encourage cadres and combatants to voice criticism, appraisal, and commendation and to evaluate and select outstanding cadres and combatants so as to consolidate organizations and to select outstanding persons and units for commendation in the year 1988 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 20 January event. All units must hold meetings to carry out criticisms and selections by mid-December 1988.

4. The contents of work outlined by the units themselves will be turned into the theme for the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the LPA. To do this, a detailed plan has to be worked out for each week until 20 January 1989, for example on the study of traditions, the organizing of lectures, visits to museums of revolutionary traditions, the organizing of contests and displays, the inspecting of sports and acrobatic activities and literary work, and the organizing the celebration and commendation with an atmosphere and contents for ideological education.

After studying and appreciating the content of this instruction, all commanding committees of all units, localities, organizations, and offices must outline an appropriate plan to implement it in a thorough manner, aimed at vigorously promoting the emulation campaigns with a spirit of urgency. At the same time, a report on the implementation of this instruction by each individual unit must be submitted to the General Political Department.

[Dated] 23 November 1988

[Signed] Osakan Thammatheva, director of the LPA
General Political Department

Militiamen 'Suppress Robbers, Spies'

BK0412145488 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] With their sense of patriotism and determination to fight off any enemy who might disturb and destroy peace and order, the regional armed forces and militia-men in Feuang District of Vientiane Province enthusiastically carried out their security activities, conducted regular patrol missions, and manned various check-points to search for and suppress robbers and spies who sneaked into the country to destroy peace and the people's property during the past year.

Since the beginning of this year, they have completely eliminated robbers in the areas of (Phou Namfa) and (Phou Kongkhao) mountains, killing a number of them and capturing over a dozen others with their weapons. They suppressed the robbers who were disturbing the people along the road between (Na Lan) and (Ang) villages. They later suppressed the robbers who were disturbing the people's peace along the road between (Na Lang) and (Ang) villages, killing and wounding a number of the robbers. Six rifles were captured. One robber surrendered.

Meanwhile, 13 families comprising 63 people who were misled to engage in sinister activities surrendered to the local administration so as to live a normal life.

The guerrilla forces have been well organized and actively defended peace and order in the area. The guerrilla unit of (Na Tat) arrested two spies and captured two guns. The guerrilla unit of (Phon Thon) area arrested a spy and captured a gun.

Because of such well-organized security forces and alertness, the robbers and spies have been wiped out from the locality. The people are able to earn their living and travel in comfort.

Philippines

Senator Assails USAID Population Strategy

HK0312091188 *Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*
in English 3 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] A major American funding agency has "manipulated" Filipino planners into pursuing a "failed" and "dehumanizing" population program, Sen. Jose Lina Jr. charged yesterday.

In a privilege speech, Lina identified the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as the "most notorious" of agencies that steered the Philippines' population policy into one overly focused on artificial birth control.

He described as afflicted with "contraceptive mentality" the population program pursued by Government agencies and the Medium-Term Development Plan, which aims for a replacement fertility rate by the year 2010.

Lina, who supports the Roman Catholic Church's conservative stance on population, said: "The Philippines should immediately halt contraception activities."

Lina said foreign funding agencies were able to "manipulate the major policy thrusts of the population program" through their substantial assistance to it.

As much as 84.9 percent of the funds that went to population programs from 1972 to 1988 came from foreign sources, he said.

Assistance from the USAID alone ranged from 13.1 percent to 89.8 percent of total fund sources from 1969 to 1982.

He said the "cost of failure," or the cost of the contraceptive-based program, was at least P [pesos] 3.15 billion from 1969 to 1987.

He added that the Philippines has incurred some \$63.6 million in foreign debts to fund the "failed" contraceptive program.

Lina opposed State interference in deciding how many children a Filipino couple should have, and that the present "pro-life, pro-youth, pro-family and pro-welfare" Constitution guarantees that freedom.

Congress, he added, should draw up a pro-life national population policy pursuant to the Constitution.

Lina, who cited two Bible passages on the value of children, expressed concern that Filipino youth may be misled into viewing children not as "blessings but rather as burdens."

He cited other drawbacks to an artificial method-based population scheme:

—Artificial family planning methods are socio-culturally unacceptable especially to poor Filipinos.

—There has been a "litany of complaints" against contraceptives like the intrauterine device for causing uterine cramping, bleeding, ectopic pregnancies and in some cases, death.

Local authorities have also been promoting a drug called Depo-Provera, an injectible drug banned in the United States, he said.

Instead, Lina pushed for the use of the Billings method of family planning, which was developed in Australia.

The method involves keeping track of a woman's secretions. Only when cervical mucus is present is it possible for her to get pregnant.

Vietnam 'Refused' Suggestions To Arm NPA
HK0312091388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 3 Dec 88 p 3

[By staff member Marites Sison]

[Text] Vietnam has been resisting "suggestions from other forces" to interfere in the insurgency problem here by providing surplus arms to the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front, Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said.

"There are reports that I heard in Hanoi, not necessarily directly from Vietnamese officials, that (Vietnam has) consistently refused to send the so-called surplus arms that (it has) fallen heir to by virtue of the ending of the American War in 1975," Manglapus said in an interview with the television program "Headline" aired Thursday.

Manglapus, who visited Vietnam Nov. 27-29, said he had obtained "commitment" from Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam that neither the Philippines nor Vietnam would interfere in each other's internal affairs. "Obviously, when you say noninterference, you have to include aid to the NPA rebels," Manglapus said.

Manglapus, however, refused to identify which forces had been pushing Vietnam to give arms to the communist rebels here.

Manglapus met Van Linh, the No 1 man in the CPV's Politburo, shortly before he left for Manila last Tuesday.

Manglapus also said that if Vietnam pushes through with its plan to open its port facilities at Cam Ranh Bay to countries other than the Soviet Union, it would be a "giant leap" toward the "neutralization" of Southeast Asia.

Manglapus, however, said that whether the hopes of the Vietnamese of opening up Cam Ranh to everyone can be achieved while there is still a Soviet military presence there is something that would have to be awaited with great interest because they also seem to lay down the condition that "only friendly countries would be welcome."

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had said that Vietnam would be ready to allow even the U.S. to use Cam Ranh Bay, so long as their relations become "friendly."

Vietnam has indicated several times its intention to join ASEAN, but its efforts have been rebuffed, particularly by Thailand and Malaysia, because of its occupation of Cambodia since 1978.

Manglapus Views SRV Proposal on Cam Ranh Bay
HK0312044588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus expressed the hope that the opening up of the Soviet repair and supply depot in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, will lead to the realization of the so-called zone of peace, freedom and neutrality [ZOPFAN] in the Asia-Pacific region. He added that the plan could only be achieved if the United States agrees with it.

Tony Valencia for the details:

[Begin recording] Manglapus said that the proposal is a giant step toward the realization of ZOPFAN, adding that if the United States takes part in this noble cause, there is no reason why neutralization cannot be attained in the Southeast Asian region.

Earlier, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt said that the United States is in favor of the Vietnamese proposal to open up Cam Ranh Bay, but affirmed that this was only possible after contact had been made between the United States and Vietnam.

On other diplomatic issues, Manglapus told news reporters that the Spratlys issue was a potential source of regional dispute because there are four [number as heard] countries claiming sovereignty over the islands. According to Manglapus, the claimants are trying to reach a universally accepted solution. The Philippines and Malaysia have agreed to submit the issue for decision by the World Court or the International Court of Justice. [end recording]

Singaporean Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks
HK0312050988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT
5 Dec 88

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP)—New Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng arrived here Monday for two days of talks with Philippine officials led by President Corason Aquino.

Mr. Wong told reporters at the airport that it was a traditional practice for new cabinet appointees like himself to make the rounds of Singapore's Southeast Asian neighbors for calls on his counterparts and to keep abreast with regional developments.

He is to meet with Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus later Monday, and make a courtesy call on Mrs. Aquino on Tuesday at the end of his visit, Philippine officials said.

The two countries belong to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) along with Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Labor Secretary Leaves for Saudi Arabia Visit
HK0312023788 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon left for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia yesterday [2 December] to begin a 5-day goodwill visit to the country. Drilon's visit was upon the invitation of his counterpart, Saudi Arabian Labor and Social Affairs Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Fayez. While in Saudi Arabia, he will also meet with Filipino workers, employers, and top businessmen in Jeddah and Riyadh.

According to Manuel Inson of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Drilon and Al-Fayez might discuss issues on the deployment of Filipino workers to Saudi Arabia and the functions of the Filipino workers' welfare centers in Riyadh and Jeddah. It will be Drilon's first visit to Saudi Arabia.

Action Ordered Against NPA Agrarian Reform
HK0512114988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 Dec 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The government will act to restore to their former owners lands reportedly taken by communist guerrillas under their revolutionary agrarian reform program.

President Aquino convened the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council today and ordered Secretary Philip Juico to deal personally with the question of illegally confiscated lands, which, according to a report by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, have reached almost 31,000 hectares.

According to Secretary Juico, he still has to confirm the figure with the military. He also claimed that land-grabbing incidents were isolated cases, adding that they usually take place in mountainous areas under full NPA control.

After the meeting, Secretary Juico announced that the military must first recover these lands before they can be subjected to the CARP [Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program]. He also said that the president has already issued a similar directive to the military.

[Begin Juico recording in English] I think she ordered the military to drive out... [changes thought] ah, protect the landowners whose lands have been grabbed and also to speed up the implementation of the agrarian reform program, the real one, so that those who have rights to these lands can immediately assume ownership and occupation of these lands. [end recording]

Aquino Vows To Recover Lands
HK0312034588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] President Aquino yesterday ordered Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico to intensify the information campaign on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program to counter the reported distribution of lands by communist rebels.

At the same time, the president assured that lands taken by the Communist Party of the Philippines will be recovered and returned to their legitimate owners. She added that government support in the form of loans to the farmers is necessary to ensure the success of the agrarian reform.

Meanwhile, the president urged Tarlac officials to transform her own home province into a model for the rest of the country.

In a meeting at Malacanang yesterday, she called for the intensification and acceleration of development programs in the province. The president also stressed that she follows the developments in her home province closely.

Later, she told Malacanang newsmen that even though the province's progress was not fast, she still wants it to be number one in the country.

Council Seeks Countermeasures
HK0512023988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Dec 88

[Text] President Aquino will convene this morning the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council. The meeting will come up with measures to counter the land reform program of the rebels in the countryside. Malacanang officials said the meeting was prompted by recommendations by the Defense Department for a swifter implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP] to undercut the rebels' revolutionary agrarian reform program. Last week Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos reported that the NPA had seized nearly 31,000 hectares of farmland from big landowners in 3 regions and distributed them free to landless farmers. Ramos said most of the lands seized are in Central and Western Visayas, adding that the lands distributed by the rebels would become unproductive because the government would not extend support services to the farmers occupying them.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines will launch an intensive military operation on the seized lands to flush out the rebels. President Aquino said there must be an information campaign so the farmers would know about the government's efforts to give them land under the CARP program.

In a related report, the rebels' so-called land reform program is nothing but forcible landgrabbing that will surely fail in a democratic country like the Philippines. This was according to Agrarian Reform Under Secretary Salvador Pejo, who said landgrabbing is a criminal act, a (?nonassurance) of land ownership under Philippine laws. He also said that while the communist rebels' revolutionary agrarian reform program, which involves the confiscation of property of big landowners and redistributing this to poor families [words indistinct], there is no stability of ownership as the [words indistinct]. As such, Pejo added, the distribution is not in accordance with the legally accepted procedure wherein land holdings acquired by the state are paid on the basis of just compensation and the land is distributed to the bonafide beneficiaries as determined by the Department of Agrarian Reform.

Ramos Interviewed on Security Issues

HK0212102188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1430 GMT 1 Dec 88

["Minamahal Kong Bayan" (My Beloved Country) Program 3 with moderator Tina Monsod Palma; Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos; Victor Lim, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman; Blas Ople, former labor minister and Constitutional Commission commissioner; and Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc, PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER columnist; program divided into two parts—first half is Ramos' interview with unidentified reporters and the second half is a panel discussion—slantlines indicate passages in English—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passages omitted] [Palma] Here we are on the 3d month of our program Minamahal Kong Bayan. As we said earlier, tonight this program will focus on peace and order, or security problems. We will also see how the agencies concerned—the Defense Department and the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]—are addressing the issue.

Because of the daily effects of the peace and order situation on our lives, there is nobody among us, ordinary citizens, who can remain indifferent when this issue is discussed. In the government itself, it is the defense secretary's role to continually monitor the country's security since he is the highest ranking civilian officer next to the president, who is in charge of the military. The person who is at present in charge is Fidel Ramos.

[Unidentified announcer in progress] ...the honorable Fidel V. Ramos, secretary of national defense. The future, if I might venture to say, next president of the Philippines.

[Reporter 1] This is the way Secretary Ramos is often introduced in gatherings, although he would always laugh at the speculations of the majority that he is one of those planning to run for the 1992 presidential election.

[Ramos] /I'm sure I am not the next man to watch because I am the man being watched right now./

[Reporter 2] /What do you mean by that?/

[Ramos] /Well I... [changes thought] because of my job, I suppose. I happen to be often in the limelight. I think that is built in with this job./ [passages omitted]

[Reporter 1] According to his critics, Ramos is an American boy or Amboy. They say he is too close to the Americans, or very much in favor of U.S. policies. There are also those questioning his combat records. His enemies would say, in poison letters that are sometimes circulated in the camps, that he lacks experience in actual battle. But what cannot be denied, even by his enemies, is his record of loyalty to the present administration.

[Reporter 3] /They say that the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] heroes have come and gone, but you're still there. What do you think are some of the qualities which made you last this long in government?/

[Ramos] /Well, without trying to hang on to my position, now and before, since the EDSA revolution, I think what I have done—I don't know what the others have done—is just to follow the straight path, which is, doing my job, being loyal to the Constitution./

[Reporter 1] In the latest Ateneo survey, Ramos' approval rating ranks higher than that of President Aquino's. But he does not give too much importance to this. Ramos is popular, yet it seems that he also has a growing number of enemies, especially in the past days when several congressmen and senators criticized the president's move to invest additional powers on him through Executive Order No 292, or the revised administrative code. According to this executive order, Ramos will head a military advisory council which will advise the president on the country's security. The Department of National Defense will take charge of the Integrated National Police. According to critics, if this is passed, Ramos will be the vice commander in chief, or the second in command after President Aquino. But he said he does not have ambitions to acquire more power and work.

[Ramos] /Under our existing laws of the Constitution, I do not think that there would be anyone who is now in a cabinet position who would want to usurp or grab the powers that are reserved for the president. Maybe there are some others not in the cabinet, or maybe even outside the government, but not me./

[Palma] [Passage omitted] We are now in the main portion of the program and here with us is retired general and former AFP Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos, whom we all know too well as the defense secretary.

[Ramos] Good evening everyone. First, we would like to thank you all that through GMA Channel 7 we can directly talk to the people. In this way, we can give the answers to your questions. [passage omitted]

[Lim] We visited all the 14 regions and asked the businessmen what the Chamber of Commerce and Industry can do for the country's economic progress. But the reply, the main focus of our conversation was the root of the problem, which is that of having too many poor people. How can your department help in the alleviation of poverty, which is the president's program?

[Ramos] We have a good system set up by President Aquino called the peace and order councils. They are under the Department of Local Government [DLG] and DLG Secretary Luis Santos is the national chairman. The mayors and governors take part in the leadership, and their authority extends to the municipalities. They were chosen by our people in the polls. The sectoral representatives are under them, that is the business groups, civic groups, veterans groups, fraternal and other concerned citizens groups. The priority is not only the peace and order enforcement, but also the alleviation, or improvement of the people's situation. The linkup of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry with the grass-root levels—the barangays and municipalities—is important in solving poverty, so that they can think of better things to do than to be attracted by insurgency or crimes.

[Lim] What do the peace and order councils know concerning the soldiers' biggest problems?

[Ramos] Our soldiers have to be cared for as to their equipment, their morale and welfare, and housing. At this time, I can say that these needs are well taken care of, especially following the passage of the republic act increasing the pay of the soldiers, and providing for other welfare programs.

[Magsanoc] We will be affected. It appears to me, to a lot of people, that about 40 percent of the military bases agreement's compensation package benefits the military. How can this concretely help the soldier in the field?

[Ramos] This assistance package is mostly in the form of equipment. It cannot be used for the soldiers' salaries or benefits. But I think the Philippine Government will be able to save money because it will not spend for the equipment. Then we can improve the morale and welfare packages.

[Magsanoc] But on the other hand, Sir, some fear that so much is for the military, and the balance, the benefit balance that now exists between the Aquino administration and the military—which is not yet solidly behind her—might get upset.

[Ramos] I do not think that will be a problem because the use of our Armed Forces capabilities—our military units, which include the Integrated National Police—is to set up better ways to attain peace and order and stability.

[Ople] Are you getting P21 billion budget for the Armed Forces and the Department of National Defense? If an additional \$4 million is expected from the MBA [Military Bases Agreement] amendment, in the next 2 years, 1990 and 1991, and putting all these resources together, will President Aquino and Secretary Ramos be able to fulfill their promise to the nation that in 4-5 years the insurgency problem will be solved?

[Ramos] It is good you asked this question because President Aquino's program is to neutralize or put the insurgency and peace and order problems under effective control. Budgetary or financial support is not the only need. People's support is necessary for the program of reestablishing real democracy—real democracy in the barangays, the so-called winning the hearts and the minds of the people, so that they willingly adhere to this democracy.

Regarding the budget, many do not understand what the defense budget is. The P20-P21 billion is only 9.3 percent of the total 1989 national budget of P229 billion.

[Lim] I observed during our trips to the regions that your regional and provincial commanders are not very close to the businessmen. I do not know if they are close to the people, but I believe that they should also be present during meetings with businessmen so that their opinions could also be heard.

[Ramos] This is needed. Although, perhaps they are concerned because we prohibit frequent meetings with the business sector, except for their own procurement functions. They might be misunderstood and the people might think that they are too involved in these meetings.

I know what you mean, Vic. There are other venues where our regional and provincial commanders can participate. These are the development councils in the regional, provincial, and city-municipal levels. They are represented here. At least they meet once a month. But since you already have this national network, I can ask our field commanders to talk with you. [passage omitted]

[Ople] Sometimes it is unavoidable that the soldiers feel bad against some businessmen because the latter pay taxes to another government, not the one being represented by Secretary Ramos.

[Ramos] This is what we call coercive extortion, extortion, or illegal confiscation of funds. But the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA call it progressive tax. I think that is a wrong term. We are addressing this problem on two levels. First is the enforcement of the

law, so that those supporting the CPP-NPA will be arrested and punished. We have an antismuggling law, Republic Act 1700, as amended. /It is illegal to contribute to that cause./

[Ople] /The published budget of the CPP-NPA is about P [pesos] 53,000./

[Ramos] /Not only that, there are still more.

[Ople] /After that, P33,000 is for the military wing of the NPA. /Observing this budget, which was disclosed by documents seized by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], it seems that the CPP-NPA budget is very small compared to the evident results. The government is spending a lot of money in subjugating and persecuting these people. They must have other sources of funds. Secretary Ramos is right. It cannot be denied that the NPA get their strength from nonmaterial sources—perhaps their belief in their own doctrine.

Since 1968, the NPA growth rate registered at 24 percent and rose to 37 percent in the last years of the past administration. Will this growth rate go on in the coming 4 to 5 years? Or do you think it is being reduced?

[Ramos] This growth rate from mid-1987 was already on the decline. It has leveled off. It has declined in the first semester of 1988. We do not only speak of the strength of the regulars, but also reduction of their firearms and the decline in barangays under CPP-NPA influence. Our estimate in 1987 is that 20 percent of the 42,000 barangays in our country were under CPP-NPA influence. But it declined to 19 percent during the first semester of 1988. This is because we were able to recover around 600 barangays during the last 6 months under our real democracy. This campaign continues because the CPP-NPA is not just a military organization. It is a strong political force in our country. We can say that we have four political organizations: the coalition administration, the opposition coalition, CPP-NPA, and the MNLF.

[Magsanoc] I would like to comment on what you said about the NPA budget being very small compared to the military. I think the insurgents have an edge in terms of commitment and motivation. It is not all a matter of funds.

[Ople] There is a saying that /the government was the number one recruiter of the NPA because of abuses, human rights violations, and so on./ [passage omitted]

What can Secretary Ramos say about the great outcry on human rights violations? This is also linked to the CAFGU [Civilian Armed Force Geographical Unit], which others claim as another CHDF but dressed differently.

[Ramos] We will clarify the issues you have raised. First, the NPA budget. The alleged P53 million, P30 million budgets are incorrect. They get more support, voluntarily

or involuntarily. Although I think it is more of /involuntarily, unwillingly, by force, or coercion./ They extort money from businessmen, housewives, jeepney operators, small store owners, as well as from big corporations.

[Magsanoc] But overall, the military budget is bigger.

[Ramos] Yes, of course. They also get support—foreign support—/sometimes through the diversion of legitimate contributions from well-meaning organizations/, humanitarian or welfare organizations that have projects in our country aimed to assist poor Filipinos. Since the CPP-NPA have infiltrated some of these organizations, they were able to get a big chunk from foreign contributions. I do not say that they come from foreign governments, but from nongovernment organizations or from private individuals. We do not exactly know the total fund support they receive, although it is definitely greater than P50 million. Neither can we compare the AFP budget to theirs because the AFP-DND [Department of National Defense] are part of the government. It is not only concerned with the insurgency. The insurgency is only one of nine programs.

[Magsanoc] /In terms of commitment and motivation, how can you compare the Filipino soldier to the average insurgent?/

[Ramos] /Well, the average Filipino soldier has defended the Constitution and respects the laws, especially human rights. I can tell you that. Otherwise, we would not be here. This government would have been overturned and taken over by other groups during the last 13 months. /If you look up the records of the past 2 ½ years, the threats against this government are being reduced, particularly threats from the ultra-right, the renegade soldiers. The MNLF threat has been reduced very substantially. Our difficulty now is the insurgency coming from the CPP-NPA.

The administration's record on complaints or reports of missing or killed cause-oriented human rights and labor leaders, is being investigated and acted upon by our government, especially by the DND. If there are erring policemen and soldiers, they are handed to the /civilian courts for prosecution and eventual punishment, if that is the verdict of the courts./

Second, we cannot say that the Aquino government's human rights record is the same or worse than the previous administration. /Very recently, last September only, the UN human rights commission removed from the list of countries to be watched because of human rights violations, the Philippines, as reported by Chairman Mary Concepcion Bautista of the Commission on Human Rights. /If there are any human rights violations, our government, with its very transparent and democratic system, will immediately act on it. If anybody will have to be punished, he will be punished.

[Magsanoc] /In addition, to complement your question/, does military supremacy reign now, and not civilian supremacy?

[Ramos] /I think you are giving too much credit to the DND-AFP/ regarding their power and influence on the Cory government. You are aware that we are /subservient to the orders of the national civilian leadership. Our operations are transparent. We go when congressmen call us to attend hearings, briefings, or dialogues.

Regarding the DND-AFP use of power, please tell me in which aspect we abuse the leadership. It can be proven that since November 1986 until now, the attempted coups have been reduced. Most of these are propaganda.

[Magsanoc] /I think the fact that there are many coups, indicate that everything is not well in the military./

[Ramos] No. /It is, I think, a reflection of the entire political situation of the country, not the military situation./

[Ople] Secretary Ramos, regarding Executive Order No 292, which was issued on 4 November, according to some of your critics in Congress, /Executive Order 292 will convert the secretary of defense into chairman of the general military council and effectively vice commander in chief, which may not be in consonance with the Constitution/, what can you say about this?

[Ramos] There had been so many misconceptions regarding the /revised administrative code, which takes effect, I understand November 23rd, 1988. First of all, /the chairmanship of the general military council (GMA). The general military council is only an advisory body. /Secondly, during the time of President Quirino, under Executive Order 389, the chairman was the Armed Forces chief of staff./ This was changed by President Garcia in 1960. He made the secretary of national defense the chairman. During Mr Marcos' time, it was changed in 1978, and he added many members to the GMC, including the NISA [National Intelligence and Security Agency] director general, and made the president of the Philippines chairman.

Regarding the revised administrative code, Executive Order 292, this is a product of the government organization commission headed by Minister Luis Villafuerte. /They proposed this new set of administrative regulations to govern the executive branch, and this came out sometime in July 1987 as Executive Order 292. And so, I inherited that after having been appointed to this position./

Regarding the duties of the department secretary, /this is for any department secretary,/ they listed his duties and powers, which /is to provide operational control and supervision over the bureaus, agencies, and offices under him./ As with the DND, this procedure was repeated and the Integrated National Police was included. I think this was the situation then. /But with the ratification of the

Constitution,/ we do not recognize the INP as part of our department. We recommended a proposed republic act to establish the Philippine National Police.

[Magsanoc] President Aquino was asked by the Foreign Correspondent's club regarding the Executive Order 292. She said it is only temporary. What does that mean?

[Ramos] This administrative code is subject to amendment. We have already recommended a legislative bill in order to correct the INP portion.

So my fellowmen, we must end and we should remember that there are still many things we have to do—especially the government agencies, also the people—to have an effective program for the country's problems which are the cause of rebellion. Thank you, and let us not forget that our most important goal is unity.

Ramos Denies Existence of Military Death Squad

HK0312023988 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos warned that he will never condone the formation of a death squad by the military, if there is any, even as he branded the report as highly speculative.

This is the reaction of Ramos regarding the banner story which appeared in yesterday's [2 December] issue of PEOPLE'S TONIGHT. The report said that a group of highly-trained soldiers, policemen and members of the so-called Yellow Army have been formed to go after rightist groups who are out to topple the Aquino government. It is patterned after the Sandinista death squad called the White Head which is tracking down members and supporters of the contras. [passage indistinct]

Proposed 'Civilian Supremacy' Bill Viewed

HK0512060788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 5 Dec 88 p 9

[By staff member Sonora Ocampo]

[Text] Speaker Ramon V. Mitra has urged the House national defense committee to draft a bill banning former military men from assuming the post of defense secretary unless they have spent at least 10 years in retirement.

Assistant Majority Floor Leader Raul Roco disclosed the Speaker had asked Rep. Jose Yap (Tarlac), chairman of the committee to file the proposed bill to buttress the constitutional principle of civilian supremacy.

Roco said the bill, if enacted, would be "prospective" since it would not affect the term of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, former Armed Forces chief of staff.

"Pabayaan muna natin si Ramos [Let us leave Ramos out of this]. He will be an exemption," Roco quoted Mitra as saying.

"Furthermore," Ramos has proven his strict adherence to the principle of civilian supremacy. Wala namang problema sa kanya," [There's no problem with him] the Speaker reportedly added.

Mitra, Roco said, had explained the bill would amend the National Defense Act, or Commonwealth Act No 1.

Mitra's suggestion is expected to be incorporated in a comprehensive measure changing the features of the National Defense Act to make it conform to "present day realities." The measure has been the main work for several months now of the Yap committee.

"The national security situation has changed dramatically since the drafting of the Commonwealth Act," Yap said.

Monitoring of PC-INP at Checkpoints Ordered

HK0512062788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 5 Dec 88 pp 1, 6

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] Major Gen. Ramon E. Montano, Constabulary chief, ordered his men yesterday to stop their widely reported extortion of traders in checkpoints and held all PC-INP regional and the Constabulary Highway Patrol Group [CHPG] commanders "personally responsible for the actions" of their men.

Earlier, he ordered the dismantling of permanent checkpoints, and permitted temporary ones in support of ongoing operations.

At that same time, Montano directed the Constabulary Security Group to "closely and strictly monitor" the activities of PC and INP personnel manning checkpoints.

Montano also called on traders and merchants victimized by unscrupulous PC troops manning checkpoints to report all anomalies "to me personally if you can not trust lower commanders."

He said complainants will be protected "and if they wish, they would not be identified."

Montano's orders came two days after President Aquino ordered the military and the police to stop all extortion activities in checkpoints which reportedly has contributed greatly to rising prices.

The President's attention on the extortion of lawmen manning checkpoints was called in a meeting last week with traders who complained that they have to pass on [to] the consumers the money they give to troopers at checkpoints.

Earlier, Montano ordered the dismantling of all stationary checkpoints and said checkpoints may only be set up "in support of actual and specific tactical operations."

Montano's order apparently fell on deaf ears as Quezon City policemen continued setting up mobile checkpoints, even at the corner of Mariposa and Makiling streets, a few blocks away from Camp Crame.

Another regular checkpoint observed by motorists is the one at Temple Road, near White Plains subdivision where two mobile patrol cars lurk during afternoons, checking on cars bearing couples and commercial vehicles.

Complaints reaching the GLOBE from motorists also said that the namepatches of the Quezon City policemen manning the checkpoints were invariably covered either by small notebooks or the pocket flaps, and that the patrol cars they used do not bear body numbers.

In his earlier order, Montano also said that checkpoints may only be set up for limited periods of time and away from main highways and busy streets.

Standard operating procedures governing the setting up of checkpoints, Montano said, require that personnel manning checkpoints must be led by an officer, must be in complete uniform at all times and their namepatches visible.

In addition, Montano said, vehicles used in checkpoints must be properly marked.

In a radio message to the commanders of the PC-INP's 12 regional commands, the Capital Regional Command and the CPHG, Montano said: "These alleged extortion activities must be stopped, or else, I am holding you personally liable for the conduct of your men manning checkpoints."

Two Soldiers Charged With Shooting Baula

HK0512060388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0556 GMT
5 Dec 88

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP)—Civilian investigators are to file murder charges against two soldiers who shot dead a detained rebel military officer, the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) said here Monday.

Constables Jose Banares and Bayani Baracenas are to be charged with the murder of dismissed Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Baula, who was shot inside the national police stockade on October 15, an NBI spokesman said.

Mr Baula was a close associate of cashiered Army Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led the August 1987 coup attempt which nearly toppled President Corazon Aquino. Mr Honasan remains at large after escaping from prison in April.

The military claimed that the two soldiers were on the ground when they shot Mr Baula while he was walking on top of a 15-foot (five metre) catwalk inside Camp Crame in an apparent escape attempt from the maximum-security stockade.

However, the NBI said that after conducting a "thorough and impartial" probe it concluded that "Mr Baula was shot on the ground" and not on top of the catwalk as the military suggested, the spokesman added.

Mr Baula sustained two gunshot wounds in the back and one in the left thigh and died eight hours after being rushed to a military hospital, the NBI spokesman said.

The probe also showed that one of the two bullets which hit Mr Baula in his back had a downward trajectory, suggesting that the gun was fired from a higher level, an NBI autopsy report released earlier said.

Another bullet had a horizontal trajectory, it said, adding that the absence of swelling, contusions and abrasions to his body suggested that Mr Baula did not fall from a catwalk.

The murder charges against the two soldiers are to be filed within the week, an NBI spokesman said, adding that no military officials are to be included in the suit since "evidence on hand shows there was no conspiracy yet."

Mr Baula's wife, Gladys, earlier filed murder charges against the two soldiers and included Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa and four other military officers as accessories in her complaint to state prosecutors, who have not taken action on the matter.

The NBI, an arm of the justice department, undertook an independent investigation after Mrs Baula and some military officers expressed doubt about the official report on the killing of her husband.

"We hail the NBI for confirming our original charge," Oliver Lozano, lawyer for the slain officer's widow, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"However, we are requesting that they continue thorough investigation with respect to the higher level of conspiracy," he added.

Mr Lozano said they were accusing Gen. de Villa of being an "accessory after the fact" by publicly reading the official version of the rebel officer's death, which the lawyer described as "against the physical evidence."

Military Wants More Troops Deployed in Negros
HK0312085188 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] While the civil, military and church leaders in Negros agree that the people there all aspire for peace, they disagree on how this can be attained. Even though

they are one in the conclusion that the counterinsurgency drive cannot be won through the barrel of a gun, military and government leaders are proposing that additional troops be deployed in the area. On the other hand, church leaders are calling for the withdrawal of all conflicting forces.

Colonel Rene Cardones, Negros island commander, asserted that it was a game where one needs more forces in order to win. According to him, the military's strategy is to reduce the area in which the rebels can maneuver. He added that the biggest task is to win over the people to their side.

Cardones said that some 22,000 NPA sympathizers have surrendered since 1986. At the same time, Negros is becoming the most efficient CAGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] recruitment base, with 1,500 paramilitary troops taking their oath in the last 3 months.

Troops Sent To Rescue NPA-Held Soldiers
HK0312023388 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] The military deployed an additional 3,000 government troopers to Quezon Province to launch a rescue operation of six military personnel held hostage by the communist New People's Army. Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa specifically ordered Southern Luzon Command chief Brigadier General Alejandro Galido to launch a search and destroy operation against the NPA's Melito Glor command which was responsible for the recent ambush of an army company.

General Galido said that fresh government troops were comprised of one marine battalion, one army ranger company, one special army ranger company, one army battalion and five additional helicopter gunships with five navy patrol crafts.

Earlier, Galido said that his command had launched an operation against the communist NPA led by Task Force Salvador and Task Force Pagtutugi.

Quezon Operation Continues
HK0512114188 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 Dec 88

[From "GMA News" program:]

[Excerpts] The military in Quezon reported today that a number of NPA rebels were killed in two separate encounters in Lopez town yesterday. However, the exact number of slain guerrillas cannot be ascertained, as the dead and the injured were taken away by the retreating rebels.

The military also reportedly raided the house of a suspected rebel.

More than 3,000 soldiers, nine helicopters, and two Navy ships are presently deployed in the region.

Earlier, two bishops and government officials met with Brigadier General Alejandro Galido, chief of the Southern Luzon Command [Solcom] to appeal for immediate negotiations with the rebels, who are holding seven soldiers prisoner.

[Begin recording by unidentified person] Our farmers in the countryside are confused. We are also worried about eventual cases of human rights violations. As they say, how can you make an omelette without breaking an egg. I hope they will not be indifferent to human rights. [end recording]

However, there are no signs of the military ending its operations until the prisoners are released.

[Begin recording by unidentified person in English] And we are getting impatient. The people are getting impatient. The relatives are getting impatient. And we are accused of not doing anything. So, we are trying our best to be able to get them back, probably before Christmas. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the men and officers of the Philippine Army stationed at the advance command post in Atimolan are prepared to spend Christmas in the mountains as long as the fighting goes on. [passage omitted]

NPA Said Retreating in Quezon Operation

HK0512105388 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Excerpts] We have received reports that Philippine Air Force personnel headed by Colonel Abe Abat have spotted three sea vessels belonging to the New People's Army along the coast of Pollilo Island, Quezon Province. Another report claims that a cargo truck and a Toyota car were seen near Tayabas, Quezon Province, believed to be intended as escape vehicles for the retreating NPA rebels. [passage omitted]

Here is Colonel Hernani Figueroa, who will give us more details on the report.

[Begin recording] [Figueroa] These are not boats, but three launches loaded with female NPA members. We are not sure if they are all NPA members. There may be some civilians. So far, the pilots saw some of them armed with guns. The launches were not sunk by the helicopters because we never opened fire. If we had, the launches would all have been sunk and their passengers killed. They were forced to land, with Scout Rangers waiting on the shores of the island town of Patalungan. A firefight ensued. We still do not know the results of the firefight. A helicopter has just arrived to report on their aerial activities. What is happening now is on land in Patalungan town, and we still have not received any report about the incident there. So, we cannot issue any report at the moment. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] We have new reports that the NPA rebels are on the run because a cargo truck intended as an escape vehicle was captured by members of the PC Intelligence Group along the Tayabas boundary. A Toyota car was also found.

[Figueroa] You beat me to it again. We know that a cargo truck and a Toyota car were seized by our troops there but we could not divulge this information because the people in the vehicles are undergoing tactical interrogation at the moment. Since you have reported it, I will confirm it now. I think this incident happened just a few minutes ago. You are really quick. We still have no idea of the real score, though we suspect that the vehicles were intended to load and unload the NPAs who are escaping from the province of Quezon and the areas where we are conducting our operations today. [passage omitted]

800 Guerrillas, Sympathizers Reportedly Surrender

HK0512091988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Around 800 communist guerrillas and sympathizers from five barangays in Sipocot, Camarines Sur have surrendered. They made a pledge of loyalty to the government in the presence of Colonel Ramon Garcia, Philippine Army commanding officer in Pamplona; Philippine Army brigade commander Colonel Romulo Yap; and the Sipocot mayor. Colonel Garcia gave details of the surrenderers identities:

[Begin Garcia recording] The oath-taking ceremony was very simple and very meaningful. The rebel returnees numbered around 800. They are of different kinds: party members, regulars, runner informers, and others. They pledged allegiance to our government. [end recording]

180 Insurgents Captured in Military Operation

HK0512110988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Government soldiers have penetrated the NPA hideouts in Quezon Province. This is in connection with the intensified military campaign against the insurgents and in line with the government efforts to rescue the captured soldiers.

Southern Luzon Command chief Alejandro Galido said that they have already arrested about 180 rebels in Infanta, Narak area. He outlined the progress of their present operation. [passage indistinct]

Chairman of MNLF Reformist Group 'Ousted'

HK0512063988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 5 Dec 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] Former Muslim rebel leader Dimasangcay Pundato, recently named by President Aquino as the executive director of the Office for Muslim Affairs [OMA], has been ousted as chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front-Reformist Group (MNLF-RG).

The decision was reached in a reorganization meeting of the MNLF faction, with Commander Diego Sangcopan, head of the group's military commission and former chairman of the Lanao front, elected in Pundato's place.

"He (Pundato) cannot be a government official and at the same time, the head of an Islamic movement dedicated to the attainment of Bangsa Moro autonomy," the MNLF-RG Executive Council said in a statement sent to the INQUIRER after the meeting.

The MNLF faction, the smallest of three contending Muslim rebel forces, also cited as grounds for Pundato's ouster his failure to consult the other leaders of the front regarding negotiations with the government last year, and his alleged refusal to comply with the terms of the autonomy settlement reached during the 1976 MNLF-government talks in Tripoli, Libya. The MNLF-RG also said Pundato's acceptance of the position of OMA head is a personal decision, and not the result of a consensus reached by the group.

Also named to a key post in the MNLF-RG leadership was Mcapanton Abbas, who became chairman of the MNLF-RG Central Committee. Abbas was vested with full authority to carry on political negotiations as well as appoint the group's civilian and political officers.

Abbas' brother Firdausi—who as an opposition candidate lost in last year's senatorial elections—was appointed, chairman of another newly created committee, the High Political and Economic Council which coordinates with other Muslim groups on political affairs.

The recent top-level meeting indicated that the Abbas brothers, who have previously sued each other in court, have reunited. The Abbases are to leave shortly for the United States, the Middle East and ASEAN countries.

The MNLF faction also decided in its last meeting to renew ties with the main MNLF faction headed by the Jeddah-based Nur Misuari, for a united position to be presented to the summit early next year of the Organization of Islamic Conference, an association of 46 Muslim states.

130 Insurgents Surrender; MNLF 'Slowly Crumbling'
*BK0512082588 Manila PNA in English 0759 GMT
5 Dec 88*

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (OANA/PNA)—The separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), deserted by its self-styled leader Nur Misuari, who is abroad, is slowly crumbling in southern Philippines.

Last Saturday, the 130-man foreign-trained underwater fighting unit of the MNLF entirely surrendered to the government, pledging loyalty to the Philippine Republic.

The erstwhile Moro rebels, fighting for a separate Moro homeland in the south, also turned over to Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos 66 assorted high-powered firearms.

The surrenderees were led by Libyan-trained and world-rated scuba diver, MNLF commander Hajji Jamil Mansul, in ceremonies in Basilan Province, 1,000 kms south of here.

The surrender was witnessed by Filipino Muslim leaders and former MNLF followers.

Defense Undersecretary Eduardo Ermita said the surrenderees will be extended financial and material assistance by the government to enable them to start a new life.

The assistance, he said, is part of the government's reconciliation and amnesty program for former rebels.

Mansul's group was the second wave of MNLF rebels to take advantage of the government's reconciliation programs.

Three weeks ago, 149 MNLF rebels under Abdu Rajak Sandag gave up their arms in Jolo, Sulu Province, to Secretary Ramos.

Mansul joined the MNLF in 1972. He was assigned in various field duties before going to Sabah for training and later to Libya where he specialized in guerrilla warfare.

He excelled in underwater warfare operation and finished his training with a world-rating for scuba diving.

Until Mansul surrendered, he was the MNLF Marine Command chief.

The military said with the new batch of surrenderees, Misuari has now only five ranking support staff officers.

Thailand

Lao Official Says Vietnamese Troops Withdrawn
*BK0512003388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
5 Dec 88 p 2*

[Text] Laotian Vice Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat reiterated that all Vietnamese troops have left Laos.

Souban, who made a brief stopover in Bangkok over the weekend, told THE NATION that an estimated 20,000 Vietnamese troops were pulled out from Laos.

So far Western intelligence sources have not been able to verify Souban's claim.

In a related development, Radio Hanoi said the Vietnamese troops are in the process of withdrawing.

A diplomatic source in Vientiane said that about 5,000 Vietnamese troops left Laos in June and "since then the troops have been withdrawing."

Souban first told Western journalists end of last month that there were no more Vietnamese troops from Laos. His pronouncement came two days before Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan visited Laos, the first visit of a Thai premier in nine years.

When Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Thailand recently, he told Chatchai that all Vietnamese troops would be totally out of Laos by the end of this year.

Souban said that since the improvement of bilateral relations with Thailand and China, the external threat to Laos has decreased.

VOFA Comments on Chatchai Visit to Laos

BK0512091988 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
0530 GMT 2 Dec 88

[“Article”: “Outcome of the Thai Prime Minister’s Visit to Laos—New Chapter of Thai-Lao Relations”]

[Text] The official visit during 24-25 November to the LPDR of Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan can be regarded as an important step in promoting relations and enhancing understanding between the two countries. The talks between the leaders of the two countries proceeded smoothly as those conducted between brotherly countries using similar languages. Thailand and Laos are the only two countries which can negotiate in their respective languages and understand each other perfectly without the service of interpreters.

Evidence of the desire of the two countries to strengthen bilateral relations is the joint communique of the Thai and Lao Governments, dated 25 November, at the end of the Thai prime minister’s visit. The gist of the joint communique says the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and great brotherly friendship. The two sides reiterated the spirit contained in the two joint Thai-Lao and Lao-Thai communique in 1979, which conforms with the wishes of the people of the two countries to further strengthen relations, understanding, and closer cooperation.

Further evidence of the successful visit of the Thai prime minister is the fact that the two countries were able to come to agreement on several issues, as noted in the joint communique. That is, the two heads of governments agreed in principle to build a bridge across the Mekong River, and the Thai side was ready to render cooperation in developing the communications network, electricity enterprise, agriculture, and to promote joint investment in production of Lao goods for export. Second, they agreed to appoint a Thai-Lao cooperation committee at the governmental level to promote relations in the fields mentioned above in accordance with the policies of their governments. Third, they agreed to support establishment of Thai-Lao and Lao-Thai Friendship Associations in each country to promote good, time-honored, brotherly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

With the desire to create a new turning point in bilateral relations, the two countries discussed the problem of Lao refugees in Thailand which have posed a continued, heavy burden for Thailand. Each side agreed that the issue has created problems for Thailand and, therefore, will cooperate with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to resolve the problem. The two sides also agreed to appoint military attaches to be stationed each other’s capital in order to further strengthen relations between their armed forces. Of importance is that both countries wanted the situation along the common border to develop favorably. As a result, the joint communique stipulated formation of a joint Thai-Lao border committee which will meet expeditiously. The heads of the two governments reaffirmed their common intention that implementation of the mentioned measures will turn the common border into a border of peace, friendship, relationship, and mutual prosperity.

For this reason, we can conclude that Thai Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan’s visit to Laos was very successful in promoting friendship between the two brotherly countries of long standing. And it is the first time that Laos accepted the Thai proposal for establishment of a joint Thai-Lao border committee, headed on the Thai side by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and on the Lao side hopefully by an official of the same level. It is expected that the committee will meet soon to prepare negotiations on the outstanding problems along the whole border to completely eliminate all disputes which will serve as the foundation for future mutual cooperation in other fields.

The Thai Government’s willingness to extend cooperation to Laos, such as training Lao students in Thailand and building railroad tracks parallel to the bridge across the Mekong River to facilitate transport of coal from Thailand for use in Lao electricity plants, illustrates its continued good intention toward Laos. The Lao Government should realize this honest, sincere good intention on the part of the Thai Government and turn to seriously cooperate with it to resolve the outstanding problems between them for their own mutual benefit. Moreover, such policy corresponds with the current world situation which has changed from confrontation to dialogue and compromise. Therefore, we strongly hope that the Thai prime minister’s visit to Laos will be a good beginning for stronger brotherly Thai-Lao relations.

Military Budget for Ban Romklao Puzzles House

BK0512005788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] The House Budget Scrutiny Committee will ask the military to explain a request for a 20 million baht secret disbursement budget for Ban Romklao at the Thai-Lao border.

Several committee members yesterday said they could not understand the need for the money because tensions with Laos had eased at the disputed village.

MP Sanya Sathirabut (Prachakon Thai, Bangkok) said yesterday he would ask the military to justify the request.

He accused the Defence Ministry of failing to provide enough information with the budget request.

The ministry asked for more than 1,000 million baht to "boost efficiency" and 400 million baht for "security projects".

"These administrative and national defence budgets, which involve a lot of money, were proposed by the Defence Ministry without giving enough details," he said.

Another committee member, Iam Thongchaisuk (Chat Thai, Phet Buri), said the military would have to give good reasons for requesting the funds.

"The situation at Ban Romklao has improved and it's normal that the defence budget dealing with this particular border problem should be reduced.

"We will listen to the military and if the need for the budget can be justified, there should be no problem," said the MP.

Phalang Tham MP Phiraphan Thanomphongphan also said the committee would approve the added expenditure for the military at Ban Romklao if the need could be justified.

PRK Shelling of Khmer Rouge Continues

BK0412011688 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
4 Dec 88 p 2

[Text] Gunners in Kampuchea continue to pound Khmer Rouge positions inside Thailand, but international aid officials report they have made little headway in trying to reach the large numbers of Kampuchean refugees said to have been injured or killed.

Much of the shelling has been directed at an area just inside eastern Trat province where the Khmer Rouge had herded some 7,000 refugees from the United Nations-aided camp of Ta Luan, apparently to prepare to populate strategic areas of Kampuchea.

The shelling peaked in mid-November in the most intense cross-border bombardment since 1985.

But even on Tuesday [29 November], an aid official who visited Ta Luan and the Sok Sann camp nearby said he heard "one shell a minute" crashing into the forested hills in the vicinity.

The communist Khmer Rouge, following its usual practice, has not sent any wounded people to medical facilities of the aid organisations.

The Khmer Rouge slaughtered hundreds of thousands of people when it ruled Kampuchea in 1975-78, and is now the largest guerrilla army opposing Vietnam's occupation of the country.

The aid official yesterday quoted sources at Site 8, the largest of four Khmer Rouge camps where the United Nations has access, as saying many of the wounded were taken northward to camp 85, a major Khmer Rouge military complex near Site 8.

"There is a huge hospital there and it is full," the official said, speaking anonymously.

"Nobody has been there but people say it has a capacity of 300 beds."

Aid officials had earlier quoted sources at a KPNLF military base near the shelled area as saying there were up to 400 casualties.

Military Beefs Up Cambodia Border Units

BK0512004188 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
5 Dec 88 p 4

[Text] The regional army responsible for security along the northeastern Thai-Kampuchean frontier received a shot in the arm after the divisions under its command recently were increased from two to three military sources told *THE NATION* over the weekend.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut recently instructed that the North-based Third Army Region hand over its command of the First Cavalry Division to the Northeast-Based Second Army Region, the sources said.

To compensate for the Third Army Region's loss of the cavalry force, Gen Chawalit, in his order last month, instructed the regional army to set up a new infantry division in the North.

As a result of the restructuring, the Second Army Region headed by Lt Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi now has the third Infantry Division, the Sixth Infantry Division and the First Cavalry Division under its command.

"The move shows that defending the Thai-Kampuchean frontier remains the top-priority of our defence task," said one army source who asked not to be identified.

The restructuring of the two regional armies is also seen as an extension of Gen Chawalit's policy to strengthen the defence forces to become ultimately self-sufficient. In this connection, the army commander-in-chief also recently issued an order for the army to develop the four mainstay infantry divisions—the ninth, the second, the third, and the sixth—into light infantry, standard infantry and mechanized infantry, the sources said.

Gen Chawalit also instructed the relevant army commands to increase the mobility of supporting divisions like the cavalry, the artillery, the anti-aircraft artillery and the engineering corps.

Chawalit announced his policy of modernizing the army after he took over in 1986. The need to raise combat readiness has in part resulted from declining U.S. defence assistance to Thailand.

The Thai-Kampuchean border remains tense whereas the Thai-Lao frontier appears improving with efforts to promote Thai-Lao relations. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan recently staged what was described as a historic visit to Laos in a visible expression of his policy to turn Indochina battlefields into a marketplace for Thailand. Chatchai received a red-carpet welcome in Vientiane as the second Thai prime minister after Gen Kriangsak Chamanan to visit communist Laos.

Security along the northern border with Laos and Burma is under the jurisdiction of Third Army Region Commander Lt Gen Siri Thiwaphan.

As superpowers attempt to promote a settlement of the Kampuchean conflict and restore peace to Thailand's eastern neighbour, regional peace efforts to achieve the same goal appeared to have hit snags because of Hanoi's insistence on the pro-Vietnam People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK)'s dominance in a new coalition government of rival Khmer factions. Thailand and its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) favour former Khmer monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk's leadership over four rival Khmer factions in a political settlement.

As international pressure increases for a Kampuchean breakthrough, Hanoi is feared to be stepping up military efforts to weaken the resistance force, particularly the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, and hence there could be a possible flare-up of fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. Vietnam's stepped-up military crack-down is perceived as a means for it to increase its bargaining power and get the best deal from an approaching negotiated settlement, analysts believe.

Spokesman on Sitthi Talks With Indian Official
BK0312095188 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Report by Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, on 2 December meeting between Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh at the Foreign Ministry—recorded]

[Text] Mr Natwar Singh is paying a visit to Thailand as the Indian prime minister's special representative. He is on his tour of this region, having visited Hanoi before coming to Thailand. His next stops will be Malaysia, Singapore, and

other countries. He has taken the opportunity to visit Thailand because he is working toward the settlement of the Cambodian issue and India has an important role in this region. He informed Sitthi of those matters which should be of interest to Thailand as a result of his visit to Hanoi. He said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach asked him to extend his regards to the Thai foreign minister and noted that Vietnam wants to have closer relations with Thailand. This is because Vietnam sees Thailand as having an important role in the security and stability of this region. Vietnam will withdraw 20,000 more of its troops from Cambodia by the end of this December, as we already know.

The Thai minister and Indian minister of state exchanged views on the Cambodian issue. They agree that since many countries have cooperated in solving the Cambodian problem, the chances of establishing peace in this region are improving. Turning to the withdrawal schedule, the Indian official informed his Thai counterpart that Vietnam has announced that it will pull out all its troops within 1990 but China wants the withdrawal be completed earlier—by 1989. He said that Vietnam said this matter should be negotiable.

On the forthcoming second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] scheduled for next February, the Indian minister of state wished it success and hoped that there would be more progress contributing to settlement of the problem. He did not elaborate.

They discussed bilateral relations between Thailand and India which have always been smooth. Next January there will be a meeting of the Thai-Indian Joint Commission at which the foreign ministers of the two countries will lead their respective delegations.

Turning back to Vietnamese Minister Nguyen Co Thach's request to relay his message that Vietnam wants to have closer relations with Thailand, Minister Sitthi said that in fact Thailand and Vietnam have held consultations from time to time. The Thai minister said he would still have to visit Vietnam to reciprocate Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Thailand. He may make the trip if the situation develops positively. He did not say when. Thailand will still make further effort to contribute to solving of the Cambodian issue in a way that is fair to all.

Foreign Ministry To Summon Australian Reporter
BK0312010388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 Dec 88 p 4

[Text] A deputy spokesman from the Foreign Ministry said yesterday that Thailand will bar an Australian journalist from entering the country, but was then informed by reporters that the journalist is presently in Thailand.

Prachayathawi Tawethikun replied that if journalist Alan Boyd is in Thailand, the ministry will summon him to answer questions concerning his article printed in the Hong Kong-based SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST.

Boyd wrote that Thai army officers, furious over government corruption, planned to topple the country's first civilian-led government in 12 years in a coup d'etat.

Prachayathawi told reporters that the article has tarnished Thailand's image and caused the Thai stock market to drop 11 points.

He said the action was agreed upon by both the Foreign Ministry and the military in joint consultations on Tuesday and Thursday.

The ministry, on a request by the Information Department of the Supreme Command, will dispatch a letter of "dissatisfaction" to the editor of the Hong Kong paper, said Prachayathawi.

Alan Boyd is known to have entered Thailand in March and was believed to have written his political analysis piece while outside Thailand, according to the deputy spokesman.

"I don't think he has a good understanding of Thai politics if he wrote the article while overseas."

Boyd's Thai co-author, Chuchat Kasngwan, will be summoned by the Special Branch Division and given a warning, the deputy spokesman said.

Boyd, however, was contacted by Bangkok's branch of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, and told them that he had been in Thailand most of the time since February.

Boyd, from Sydney, Australia, said he had not been officially informed of any action against him yet by the Thai government.

But he said Chuchat was questioned Thursday by the Special Branch.

"We are being used as scapegoats by certain people with their own interests," Boyd said. "We stand by the accuracy of our story."

He said the government may have misunderstood the article because of a mistranslation in a Thai-language newspaper.

The article said there was a danger of a military coup attempt because of displeasure among middle-ranking officers with the new government.

"Disgruntled army officers, furious over the trail of corruption and ineptitude left by the government, have warned that there may be continuing attempts to topple the leadership and replace it with a military appointee," the article said.

It said the government coalition, led by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, had only a few more months to survive.

The article said Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut would be asked to lead a coup d'etat and take over as premier.

The POST article, however, said that Chawalit and former premier Prem Tinsulanon were working to stop the coup.

It said Chawalit's recent offer to resign next year was a move to ease pressure building up within the military.

The Thai translation in MATICHON newspaper said that Chawalit had spoken of retiring next year in order to increase the pressure for change.

"That is the direct opposite of what we wrote," Boyd said.

Chawalit was quoted in newspapers yesterday as saying that there had been calls for a coup against the Chatchai government.

"I have put a brake on it," THE NATION quoted him as saying. "The military reached a consensus that there must be no coup under the Chatchai administration."

Chawalit admitted there were problems in the armed forces, but insisted that they could be settled.

Thailand has had 17 military coups, but the last two, in 1981 and 1985 failed.

Vietnam

PRC-USSR Rapprochement Viewed as 'Fearful'
BK0512025488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0156 GMT
5 Dec 88

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 5 (AFP)—Vietnam is fearful that a rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union will compromise Hanoi in the process, with Beijing turning the screws for a troop withdrawal from Cambodia, Western diplomats here said.

Vietnamese leaders have in private expressed worries that Beijing will pressure Moscow into accepting a settlement on the Cambodian issue that would be detrimental to the pro-Vietnamese regime of Hun Sen in Phnom Penh and to Vietnamese security, the diplomats said.

When the possibility of a summit between Soviet chief Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping was raised last month, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "We welcome a Sino-Soviet rapprochement," reiterating Hanoi's official position.

However, the minister had said shortly beforehand that Vietnam did not want Cambodia to become "a card Beijing will play in seeking normalisation with Moscow."

"We are trying to determine whether the deadline imposed by China for our complete troop withdrawal in June 1989, is aimed in fact at accomplishing what China has wanted: a Sino-Soviet summit, Mr. Thach said.

China is the main backer of the Khmer Rouge, the largest faction in the Cambodian armed resistance to the Phnom Penh government.

Beijing has made recent demands that the troop withdrawal from Cambodia be completed before June 1989. Vietnam has offered to negotiate on the issue but China has refused.

Since the Khmer Rouge regime was overthrown by Vietnamese troops in December 1978, Hanoi has maintained a troop contingent in the country which Western experts estimated numbered 120,000 at the end of 1987.

Vietnam promised to withdraw 50,000 men in 1988 and the remainder "in 1990 at the latest."

Large Soviet economic and military aid to Vietnam has helped enable Hanoi to pursue its struggle against the Cambodian armed opposition, especially the Khmer Rouge, for almost 10 years, Western diplomats said. "The Soviet Union can therefore exert pressure on Vietnam," one noted.

The Cambodian question is an obstacle to improving relations between the Soviet Union and the non-communist nations of South East Asia, where rapid economic development offers attractions to Moscow, a diplomat said.

"The Soviet Union has already made overtures to these countries," which continue to insist that the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia must precede any political solution, he said.

Vietnamese officials have said publicly that a Sino-Soviet rapprochement could bring improved relations between China and Vietnam.

Mr. Thach said late last month that Hanoi had asked the Soviet Union to help make a Vietnamese rapprochement with China possible.

"We have asked the Soviet party to help in the Sino-Vietnamese normalisation and if possible to bring about a dialogue" between the two countries, Mr. Thach said November 28, shortly after a visit to Hanoi by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev.

Relations between the two countries have been poor since Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and a brief border war between China and Vietnam in 1979.

The Spratly Islands, strategically located in the South China Sea and claimed by both countries, has been another sore spot in relations between Beijing and Hanoi.

Moscow Said Urging Resolution of Cambodian Issue
BK0312003888 Bangkok THE NATION in English
3 Dec 88 p 4

[By Phongsak Srisot]

[Text] A top-ranking Chinese military officer has revealed that the Soviet Union has urged Hanoi on various occasions to resolve the Kampuchean conflict as soon as possible, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The sources said acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut was informed of the Soviet Union's desires by Gen Chi Haotian, chief of the Chinese armed forces' general staff, during the former's official visit to China on Nov 22-26.

At the meeting, both generals agreed that the prospect of a Kampuchean breakthrough is now at hand given the new Soviet attitude towards the Kampuchean stalemate.

In this context, Chi told Chawalit that the Soviet Union has shifted tremendously from its original position.

"Moscow does not exactly see eye to eye with Hanoi now because the former wants to see an early solution to the Kampuchean conflict and has repeatedly told the Vietnamese leaders so," Chi was quoted as saying.

The ongoing ministerial talks between China and the Soviet Union in Moscow and the anticipated summit between Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev were seen as encouraging developments.

In a briefing for reporters who accompanied him to Beijing, Chawalit said he told Chi that he appreciated China's initiatives to normalize diplomatic ties with Moscow and to strive to break the Kampuchean deadlock in the course of the normalization process.

"I told him that the Sino-Soviet summit will lay down the overall framework for talks at regional level, and that talks in Jakarta (between Indochina states, ASEAN, and Khmer parties) and Paris (between Sihanouk and other Khmer leaders) will work out details within the framework," Chawalit said.

Chi pointed out that if Beijing and Moscow succeeded in normalizing ties, Hanoi will be isolated, particularly economically.

Chi gave the impression that Beijing continues to regard Hanoi as an adversary. Although fighting between their ground troops on their common frontier has diminished, clashes between the two naval forces have escalated as of late, he said.

The Chinese military leader also repeated the proposal calling for the three resistance Khmer forces and the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime to command 10,000 armed personnel each in a new coalition which would be formed within an entire Kampuchean solution.

When discussing the formula, Chi emphasized that the communist Khmer Rouge, which is the strongest partner of the three-party resistance coalition, must not be left out of the Kampuchean settlement.

Chi was quoted as saying that the Khmer Rouge's past mistakes could not be taken as a pretext to bar it from a negotiated settlement.

"The Khmer Rouge is a pivotal stabilizing force which can help to ensure peace in post-settlement Kampuchea while former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk is the only choice as head of the new four-party government," the Chinese general was quoted as saying.

Chi also said that if the Khmer Rouge forces were liquidated, Kampuchea would fall under the complete control of Hanoi.

The Khmer Rouge, Chi said, must rectify its past mistakes and will not be allowed to repeat past errors.

In this context, Chi suggested that Chawalit should also talk to Khmer Rouge leaders and convince them of the need to transform the resistance movement and to adhere to the principle of peaceful co-existence, the sources said.

Chawalit stressed the need for the immediate pull-out of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as "a matter of principle".

"The football game will move after the withdrawal. As to how the pull-out will be arranged and what will come of it in Kampuchea are matters of detail," said Chawalit, concurrently Thailand's Army commander-in-chief.

Foreign Minister Sees Obstructions to Peace
HK0212101188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 1 Dec 88 p 7

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has assailed some forces for obstructing peace in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

He said these groups were the main obstacles to peace and stability in the region by "resorting to force to settle disputes and try to push some countries into confrontation with others."

Co Thach made the charge in a written response to questions submitted by Filipino journalists who accompanied Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus during his visit to Vietnam.

Co Thach did not identify the forces but he was obviously referring to China and the U.S.

China has been supporting the Khmer Rouge regime which Vietnam overthrew in 1978 "to save Cambodia from genocide."

The U.S. on the other hand, maintains military bases in the Philippines to defend its allies from the "threat" posed by the Soviet presence at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

Co Thach said: "The interest of all countries in the region is peace and cooperation for economic development (but) some forces supported by the outside have gained pecuniary interests in setting up weapon warehouses in their territory causing tension among countries in Southeast Asia."

Radio Rules Out Khmer Rouge Role in Cambodia
BK0312150788 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 1 Dec 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The world public is vehemently demanding the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and the prevention of its return to power in Kampuchea. However, there are a few voices demanding the Khmer Rouge's military and political role in a future government in Kampuchea. In this connection, the Voice of Vietnam has this to say:

This is an absurd demand running counter to the legitimate aspiration of the Kampuchean people and of the world peoples. This demand is not a correct solution likely to bring peace to Kampuchea. In his talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas on 19 November, Chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Hun Sen said: This demand only puts the Kampuchean people in face of renewed danger. It not only fails to bring peace to Kampuchea but creates conditions for the Khmer Rouge to wage another uncontrollable civil war in the country.

Meanwhile, public opinion in the United States is disclosing that at present, the Khmer Rouge has stored enough weapons to last for 2 or more years. That might be a second genocide in Kampuchea. The USIS recently revealed that the Khmer Rouge is seeking all means to return to power in Kampuchea.

For its part, an article appearing on the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on 4 November warned that the Khmer Rouge would resort to every deceitful means to return to power in Kampuchea. The newspaper

DIE WELT of the FRG noted that it will be a big threat to the Kampuchean people and their country if the Khmer Rouge returns to power.

For this reason, the Kampuchean people do not accept the proposal to allow the Khmer Rouge have a military and political role in a future government in Kampuchea. However, in the process to solve the Kampuchea issue, the PRK does not leave out the Khmer Rouge. Its stand is that the Khmer Rouge may be part of a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, that the creation of an army for the future Kampuchean state will be considered and decided by the government issued from the general election. This stand may certainly displease some people and some factions in Kampuchea, but a fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea issue does not aim to please someone while ignoring the Kampuchean people's legitimate interests. A correct solution to the Kampuchea issue must ensure the Kampuchean people's right to live in peace and happiness without the threat of genocide.

At present, there remain differences among the Kampuchean groups, especially on the question of the Khmer Rouge. The PRK's stand on this question is not to allow its return to power in Kampuchea; and the only way to achieve this is to put an end to foreign military aid and to cease providing sanctuary to the Khmer Rouge. This stand of the PRK has not yet been accepted by all Kampuchean groups. For this very reason, a solution to the Kampuchea issue has not yet been reached as the Kampuchean people and the world public wished.

The world's progressive mankind hopes that other Kampuchean parties will think it over and respond to the PRK's proposal. As the Japanese news agency KYODO said, in fact, the Kampuchean train has just left for the settlement of the Kampuchea issue; anyone who wants to play a role in the Kampuchea issue should hurry up.

NHAN DAN Exposes Fraudulent Land Claimant
BK0312040188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 2 Dec 88

[NHAN DAN 2 December Article: "Who is Nguyen Van Thuong"]

[Text] In early November, among the delegations of peasants from some provinces who came to Ho Chi Minh City to lodge demands for the return of their formerly owned pieces of land, there was one person claiming to be the representative of peasants in six Western Nam Bo provinces. He talked with this or that person near to him and one could see clearly about him a shuttling movement of instigation. He had prepared a speech but did not have a chance to deliver it. Many people asked us who he was.

To deal with such an important question and to show our responsibility to our readers, we had to send two persons to this man's residence to inquire about him from the people.

Here are excerpts from their report: His name is Nguyen Van Thuong. He was born in 1913 at Thoi Hiep hamlet, Thoi Lai village, O Mon district, Hau Giang province. He has been living and working as a farmer in rural areas since childhood. From 1953-57, he was chairman of the Thoi Lai Catholic parish council. According to some people's reports, he has openly cooperated ever since with the enemy. In 1958, due to his criminal activities, he received some warnings from the revolution that urged him to flee to O Mon town. In this town, relying on the position of his brother-in-law—landlord Meo—he plotted the seizure of 50 cong [50,000 square meters] of land from 5 families in the town, namely Messrs Hai Chat, Sau Tan, Sau Tri, Nam Ruong and Bay Danh who lost each 10 cong of ricefields. Of these five men, only Nam Ruong and Bay Danh received 6,000 old-Dong each from Thuong. It was further reported that when he fled to O Mon town, he cheated his uncle—also a landlord—misappropriating title deeds and seizing 50 Cong of land from the people. Angered at being oppressed, Hai Chat and his son beat Thuong and were taken to court. Protected by the then-district chief, Thuong was acquitted while Hai Chat was fined 35,000 Dong. Thuong's activities pleased district chief Dau and a U.S. advisor called Tim who then assigned a squad of escorts to protect Thuong. Nguyen Van Thuong also assumed the position of management board chairman of the farmers' association of former Song Phu, now O Mon, which was considered a reactionary organization by the local people.

Some interesting points were that when Than Nong rice was first planted, Nguyen Van Thieu personally took three bags of Than Nong rice TN-8 and TN-5 to O Mon. Due to his good performance, he was awarded the title of Than Nong Elder by Thieu. The local people reported that once Thieu flew directly to O Mon and together with the district chief went to Thuong's house to wine and dine and have pictures taken together with Thuong.

About his conversion to Catholicism, people said that Thuong had known that religion was no solution to anything, but he wanted to be converted to Catholicism in order to seek a position to do other business.

Following liberation, when we implemented the policy of transformation, and took some of his land, he became mad, openly opposed the administration, covertly distorted the state policies and lines, and spoke ill of cadres. Now he is also demanding his former land. However, we also have in hand other people's claims for ownership over his same land.

Now, we tell about his instigative acts. In October, among the peasants who came to Ho Chi Minh city to demand a settlement of land dispute, an old man was seen holding a leather briefcase and going around to talk enthusiastically with people around him, and then read out loud his claim for land to the people. That man was Thuong himself.

When we asked the peasants from several provinces whom he claimed to represent, no one recognized him. No one had elected him, Thuong proclaimed himself the representative of peasants from six western provinces.

At 0800 on 18 November, Thuong came to the people's committee of Phuoc Thoi village and arrogantly said: I represent the peasants of six western provinces. I come here to check whether you people have correctly implemented my policy. Where is Mr Sau Hau? I want to see him to discuss the matter, and so forth. Comrade Sau Hau alias Le Phuoc Tho is the party Central Committee secretary.

Thuong took advantage of the peasants' claim for their land as a pretext to deal with other more important issues. One of his targets was—by winning some people's support—to destroy the Song Hau farm, a model of new and highly effective business ways of state-run agriculture and a heroic state farm.

We had in hand a copy of the so-called O Mon district peasants' petition for settling disputes over ricefields and land in the vicinity of the Song Hau farm and O Mon township which was in fact prepared by the Thuong clique and attached to a map of the farm.

In this petition, Thuong distorted the achievements of Song Hau farm, and demanded even the dissolution of the Rice Institute of Mekong River Delta and the Seed Supply Station of Hau Giang Province. He demanded the immediate return of a piece of land about 200 meters deep into the farm from the main road.

Nguyen Van Com from Tan Phuoc 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung village, Thot Not District, who was arrested for breaking the law, confessed: I, together with brothers Gon and Nhien, went around to motivate large numbers of peasants in the hamlet to sign a petition to claim land. Many of these peasants actually do not own any land in Song Hau farm.

When Com was arrested, Thuong hurriedly went from O Mon to Thot Not to condemn our administration. Thuong often claimed to be a Catholic but many Catholics do not agree with his ways of doing things. Priest Ngo Thanh Binh in the O Mon Church said: I and the faithful in the parish do not support Thuong and boycott his action. Priest Truong Dieu of the Thoi Lai Church also denounced Thuong for instigating the faithful to demand the return of land in Song Hau farm.

In early November, Thuong again wrote a note to the priest: I urgently need to go to Ho Chi Minh City, can you give me and some other people some money so we can go to the city to struggle for the return of land. Priest Truong Dieu continued: Mr. Thuong came to the Thoi Lai parish and collect the signatures of 80 households on a petition to claim for the return of land.

By studying Directive No 47, I understand the matter. I oppose Mr Thuong's wrongdoing and dissuade the faithful from supporting his move.

Dear compatriots, our investigation has only partly exposed the true face of Nguyen Van Thuong and is mainly aimed at answering readers' question about him.

Paper Views Struggle With Collectivization

BK3011005388 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Nov 88 p 5

[Article by Alan Dawson: "Hanoi's Fight To Fill the Empty Rice Bowl"]

[Text] A growing dispute over land ownership and use has forced Vietnam's first among equals into the fray. Communist Party boss Nguyen Van Linh has told underlings he is mightily unhappy over their greed.

The dispute began in the days after the 1975 victory at Saigon. The Party ordered instant collectivisation in the Mekong Delta, one of the world's richest rice growing areas.

The programme was ruthless. Corrupt Party cadres seized farm after private farm and handed the land over to their relatives—or sold it. Peasants were pushed into cooperatives with no recourse. Thousands of farmers were stripped of their land for allegedly supporting the former Saigon regime.

One of Linh's first acts when he took over Party leadership in 1986 was to declare an end to collectivisation and a reversal of the programme. The predictable result was that party underlings dug in their heels and defended their past actions.

The government passed a new Land Act last April. In August, the Politburo issued Directive No. 47 ordering cadres to get land back in the hands of farmers.

Little happened.

In mid-September, Linh was as close to apoplexy over the situation as public officials ever get in Vietnam. He flew to Ho Chi Minh City and summoned virtually every official in southern Vietnam concerned with agriculture to hear him read the riot act.

So angry was he that he invited witnesses—members of the Vietnam Peasants' Association, an official but grass-roots organisation. They watched as Linh chopped at the cadre for two days.

The head of the Communist Party in Vietnam is seldom given to direct involvement in local disputes. His job, by tradition and constitution, is to formulate policy from headquarters.

But the admission that the Party erred in trying to collectivise the conservative Mekong Delta farmers has spurred those farmers to greater goals.

In the opening days of collectivisation, they voted disapproval of Party policy with their hands.

From 1976 through 1981, there was an increase in rice production in the Mekong Delta only once. In short, many farmers stopped growing for the market, and produced only enough for themselves and their villages.

Thousands of common peasants joined the outflow of boat refugees, convinced that they would never be able to make a living under party collectivisation policy. Corruption, nepotism and sheer haughtiness by many cadres pushed others to flee.

Now, with Party and government backing, the peasants are fighting back. Local demonstrations against communist officials—unheard of since 1975—have become close to common this year.

Twice, peasant groups from the Delta have taken their protests all the way to the streets of Ho Chi Minh city. Officials were decidedly unamused when the demonstrators unfurled their banners in front of the former regime's parliament building.

When Linh sat the party secretaries, propaganda and agricultural officials from all 21 southern provinces down to talk turkey in September, he had a piece of "advice" for them. "Study Politburo Directive No. 47."

The alternatives, clearly, will be unpleasant for recalcitrant party officials who continue to fight headquarters.

Le Phuoc tho, Linh's secretary in charge of agricultural policy, laid out the alternatives for those who might have been confused. He printed them in NHAN DAN (PEOPLE), the party newspaper, immediately after the Ho Chi Minh City meeting.

"Violations of the law on land (by government and party officials) will be dealt with according to law," he wrote. But peasants involved in land disputes will be subject only to "negotiations and persuasion, without any coercion or intimidation."

As Linh himself told the Ho Chi Minh City conference, "each and every cadre and party member must be made to understand and carry out party directives and resolutions."

Some clearly have not learned. As of September 18, according to Radio Hanoi, the rich province of Cuu Long south of Ho Chi Minh City had settled only 48.7 per cent of land disputes between peasants and officials.

Linh's orders to clear up the problem of land ownership are vital. The government aims to provide 300 kilograms of rice per year to each citizen, yet from 1982 to 1987 supplies actually fell from 264 kg to 230 kg.

"The lack of food has become a social problem," said former premier Vo Van Kiet in a report to the National Assembly in Hanoi last June.

So far as Linh and supporters of his "economic renovation" programme are concerned, farmers have shown they will grow rice only if they can own the land they work. To many Stalinists still in power positions in Vietnam, this is heresy.

But first reports back Linh. Since he ordered reversal of collectivisation, production has risen. The summer rice crop this year was 6.8 million tons, up 20 per cent over 1987. Agriculture Minister Nguyen Cong Tan has predicted a total harvest of 19.2 million tons in 1988, a full 1.5 million tons over last year.

Through last year, the modest goals of the five-year plan ending in 1991 are about two per cent behind schedule. Something, as NHAN DAN noted in an editorial on the problem, had to be done. With some 70 per cent of the population working in agriculture, that is an understatement.

Party boss Linh has read the riot act. Now 70 per cent of the country will find out if he is really in charge.

Deputies Urged To Improve Living Conditions
BK2911050088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Representatives of the working class and workers of Ho Chi Minh City, in a meeting with the city's delegation of National Assembly deputies on 26 November, asked the deputies to closely follow up and resolve pressing issues in production and the people's livelihood. The representatives of the city voters stressed that the coming National Assembly session should discuss in detail measures to amend the tax policy and other systems for improving the people's living standard and to promulgate the labor law soon. Some proposed that officials responsible for formulating the tax policy should visit grass-roots production and business units to observe the real situation there, and that the National Assembly session should review the implementation of the party's main policies on renovating the economic management mechanism which is being carried out by the Council of Ministers. They also proposed that policies and measures inapplicable to renovating management and causing adverse effects on the economy and the people's livelihood should soon be abrogated and amended.

Army General on Improving Soldiers' Meals
BK2211062788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Article by Senior Lieutenant General Le Quang Hoa carried in October 1988 issue of TAP SAN HAU CAN (REAR SERVICE MAGAZINE): "Developing On-the-Spot Rear Service, an Urgent, Stable Measure for Ensuring Troops' Daily Diet and Material Life"]

[Summary] Our Army always enjoys the concern and care of the party and state in all respects, especially with regard to the daily meals and living conditions of soldiers. "However, the daily diet of troops in particular and their material life in general still remain unstable and insufficient. To tell the truth, our soldiers are not fed and clothed adequately, nor are there sufficient medicines for disease prevention and treatment. They live in cramped quarters which are hot in summer and chilly in winter; and their shoes, caps, blankets, sleeping mats, and mosquito nets are either insufficient or in tatters. Though not prevalent in the entire army, this situation is by no means limited to a few units."

During the anti-U.S. war of resistance, many units in both the north and south fought satisfactorily while ensuring the daily diet and material life for soldiers at a minimum level. Since the great spring victory of 1975, most divisional groups, military regions, armed services, armed branches, institutes, schools, and primary units have successfully developed their own on-the-spot rear service programs. Noteworthy is that many units stationed on heights close to the northern border are still tending vegetable plots, fruit orchards, and fish ponds and raising domestic animals and fowl while maintaining a high level of combat readiness.

"The current situation concerning market prices, production, economic development, and social life is being subjected to major upheavals; and it is hard to foresee price increases. Pending price subsidies, soldiers are fed with the old food allowances which are often readjusted on the basis of the new market prices anywhere from 15 days to a month late. As a result of this, their material life, the daily diet in particular, is constantly instable and highly insufficient. The daily meals served to soldiers are generally all too meager. What is more, price increases and subsidies have provided fairly large loopholes for corrupt practices."

During the anti-U.S. war of resistance, some units produced their own food, built their own houses, and planted medicinal herbs for their own use. Now, we have more realistic conditions for doing this much more satisfactorily; and many units have been doing so with fairly good results.

"In sum, it is necessary to develop on-the-spot rear service at all costs. This effort consists of two tasks: One is to seek by every means to receive the food rations

established by the state and provided by the local administration and functional organs; and the other is to engage in production activities and practice thrift."

Our army units are totally capable of developing on-the-spot rear service if they know how to bring into play the following potentials:

- First, the collective intelligence and creativity of army units from the grass-roots level up;
- Second, the caring hearts burning with a revolutionary cause which is always strengthened by the movement for revolutionary action among the masses;
- Third, the abundant labor and industriousness that are put to good use by unit commanders and leaders in a scientific and dynamic manner;
- Fourth, the precious tradition of singlemindedness in overcoming all obstacles to forge ahead; and
- Fifth, the great, disinterested, and effective assistance of the local party organization, administration, and people.

By exploiting these potentials satisfactorily, we can make a big contribution to stabilizing the daily diet and material life of our soldiers; and this constitutes a very important factor ensuring that our army is fully capable of shouldering the heavy duty of defending the fatherland and building socialism in the first stage.

Measures Taken To Ensure Water for Planting
BK2811163188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Due to the fact that rainfall in the northern provinces this year was 400-600 mm less than the average rainfall in previous years, the present water levels of various reservoirs, dams, and rivers are lower than average, causing difficulties in terms of irrigation to the 1988-89 winter-spring crops.

To actively overcome difficulties and ensure irrigation water for agricultural production, the Ministry of Water Conservancy has instructed various farmland water conservancy management enterprises to specifically inspect and assess the sources of water and precisely calculate irrigation water for each region and each crop, while dredging the entire network of canals and rivermouths to secure a volume of approximately 1.3 cubic meters of water.

Such sectors as water conservancy, electricity, and agriculture must coordinate closely with each other in an effort to ensure a supply of electric power of approximately 120,000 kw to enable large-scale electric pumping stations to operate around the clock and small-scale electric pumping stations to operate 20 hours per day in support of soil preparation for the cultivation of the 5th-month spring rice.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy has also requested that the state reserve a certain volume of diesel oil for various localities to combat drought and ensure production.

Ministry Urges Provinces To Combat Drought

*BK0212134588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Summary] Over the past 10 days, the southern provinces have begun to harvest early 10th-month rice. "According to the reports received from some provinces, 10th-month rice on the early transplanted areas has produced a relatively high yield, and on the main, plantings has grown ears. Meanwhile, brown planthoppers and white leafhoppers have appeared on as many as 20,000 hectares of this rice in a number of provinces, such Minh Hai, Long An, and Tien Giang."

A part of the 10th-month rice area in the south has been affected by drought as the water level this year is generally lower than that in 1987. Stem borers have also appeared in a number of southern provinces.

"To date, the northern provinces have almost finished the harvesting of 10th-month rice. However, those provinces planting this rice behind schedule have finished their work on only 65-70 percent of the cultivated area. According to the reports received from some provinces, 10th-month rice yield in the north this year is low compared with last year and plan.

"At present, soil preparation for the winter-spring crop cultivation is slow and represents only half of the area finished during the same period last year and more than 30 percent of the planned acreage. Meanwhile, rice seedlings have been sown on only 30,000 hectares or 30 percent of the planned acreage."

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry urges the northern provinces to concentrate efforts on combating drought, applying fertilizer to winter crops, making the fullest use of land to plant more potatoes and vegetables and beans of various kinds, accelerating soil preparation, sowing rice seedlings for the main winter rice plantings, and protecting rice seedlings against cold weather.

The ministry also urges the southern provinces to take precautions against drought at the end of the 10th-month crop season while diverting attention to the cultivation of winter-spring rice.

Scientists Attend U.S. Medical Conference

*BK2011091088 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
18 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA/OANA Nov. 18—Three Vietnamese science workers attended the annual conference of the American Medical Association held in Boston from November 14 to 17. They are Prof Le Cao Dai of the National Commission for Investigation of After-effects of Toxic Chemicals in the Vietnam War, Prof Bui Tung of the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Welfare, and Master of Sciences Nguyen Dinh Ngo, vice president of the People's Committee of the central province of Binh Tri Thien.

Prof Le Cao Dai presented a report on the pathological symptoms that might be related to the use of Agent Orange such as the higher infant mortality rate, the higher number of birth defects and the higher cancer incident in the sprayed areas compared to other regions. Prof Bui Tung reported on the situation of war invalids in Vietnam and Dr Nguyen Dinh Ngo on the war aftermath in Binh Tri Thien Province and Hue, its capital.

A number of speeches delivered at the conference expressed the wish for normalization and reconciliation between the United States and Vietnam in order to promote medical cooperation between the two countries.

SRV, U.S. Scientists Hold Seminar in Hanoi

*BK3011043788 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT
29 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 29—A seminar entitled "The Year of 1968, a Turning Point in the Vietnam War" was held in Hanoi from 25-27 November.

The seminar, attended by Vietnamese and American scientists, was honoured with the presence of Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The participants had enthusiastic and open discussions on the subject in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

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